Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advanc

VOLUME XII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1878. NUMBER 40

C. SIMON & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.,
BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE!

GRAND DRY GOODS SALE
—FOR THE NEXT—
30 DAYS.

Stair Carpets, 7, 15, 25, 35c.
Good Hemp Carpet, yard wide, 15, 18, 20.
Good Ingrain Carpet, 25, 35, 45c.
Oil Cloths for Tables and Floors, 20, 30, 40, 45c.
Window Shades, 30 cts. per Roll.
Window Shade Fixtures, Very Cheap.
Oil Blinds, with Gilt Borders, $1.00 per pair.
Linen Suits and Ulsters, at 10 to 50 per cent. reduction.

DRESS GOODS at Wonderful Low Prices. DRESS GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, 5 cts. and upward.
Also, Corsets, Ribbons, Ruchings, &c., which will be slaughtered for the next 30 days.
Our Black Cashmere cannot be excelled in quality or price.

☞ Don't miss this opportunity, but come now and bring your cash, as we don't sell on credit.

C. SIMON & CO.,
11th Ave. & 13th St., Altoona.
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THE GREAT ALTOONA
Clothing Depot
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH AN
All-Wool COAT for $1.75,
Well worth four times the amount;
A Man's Suit, lined throughout, for $4.50
—Cheap at Six Dollars.
A PAIR MEN'S HEAVY PANTS FOR 65 CTS.
A Pair Men's Overalls for 25c.
A Suit of Heavy Underclothing for 50c.
A Good Calico Shirt for 25c.
MEN'S HATS AND CAPS
FROM FORTY CENTS UP.
Trunks and Satchels
From Seventy Five Cents Up.
Gents' FURNISHING GOODS
—THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
LINEN SUITS,
PARASOLS, &c.,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
OIL AND PAPER BLINDS.
Down to the Lowest Notch in Price.

☞ It is each low prices as above quoted that attract such large crowds to this CHEAP CASH STORE, and in order to convince every person that money can be saved by dealing with

CHAS. SIMON, 1307 Eleventh Ave.,
Opposite Elsner's Merchant Tailor Shop,
Altoona, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, I will expose to public sale, on the Exchange Hotel, in the borough of Ebensburg, on

Saturday, November 2d, 1878,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate of which Frances X. Christy died seized, to wit:

No. 1.

A TRACT OF LAND, situated in the township of Cambria, bounded by lands of John Strong, Abraham Whitehead, and others, containing about 56 Acres, known as the Todd and Christy tract.

No. 2.

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Gallitzin township, bounded by lands of John Hay, John Dean, Robert Barnes, Adam White, and Mrs. Bentley Barnes, now containing about 53 Acres and 9 Perches, more or less, known as the Jas. Comiss tract.

No. 3.

A TRACT OF LAND, situated in Gallitzin township, bounded by lands of Robert Whitehead, Eleanor Christy or Heister tract, Mary Kunkel, and others, containing 228 Acres and 128 Perches, more or less, known as the Richard Whitehead tract, about 50 or 60 Acres of which are cleared.

No. 4.

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Gallitzin township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a maple, thence south 225 perches to a post on line of land of John Hay; thence along said land, south 89½ degrees west 60 perches to maple; thence north 22½ degrees east 148 perches to stones; thence east 100 perches to a post; thence north 32 degrees, west 102½ perches, to a post; thence west 220 perches to a maple, the place of beginning; containing 201 Acres, and allowance, being part of the Catharine Heister tract.

No. 5.

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Gallitzin township, containing 45 Acres, more or less, warranted and known as the Catharine Heister tract.

No. 6.

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Gallitzin township, containing 111 Acres, more or less, known as the Zeigler tract, adjoining lands of Michael Maginnis, Abram White, Hugh Mealey and others, being part of the James Collins survey.

There are good coals of coal underlying all of the above described tracts of lands, and a drift open on the 60 Acre tract.

TERMS OF SALE.

One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment note or bond and mortgage of the purchaser, as the Executor may direct. FRANCIS J. CHRISTY,
Executor of Frances X. Christy, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of WILLIAM KITTELL, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of William Kittell, late of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, who hereby gives no tice to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MARGARET KITTELL, Adm'x.
Ebensburg, Sept. 20, 1878.-6t.

VIGORENE
THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE
for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.
$100 IN GOLD
to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE
is scientifically compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.
Its immediate effect is upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It stimulates the vital processes to remove waste matter, restores and purifies the blood, causes L.O organs and re-establishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.
It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, or a DISORDERED, IRREGULAR, DEBILITATED, CONSTIPATED, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disease arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle, in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will benefit or relieve you 6 to 12 months than volumes expressed in print.
A trial of one bottle insures its adoption in every family, for no other remedy contains VIGORENE and remains long sick. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up, thus curing disease and establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.
Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.
Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,
10 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE
[illegible] by Thomson & Murray, Ebensburg, who are authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented. [10-11, 78—y.]

"CANDEE"
PURE GUM
RUBBER BOOTS

Being free from adulterative mixtures, will give longer service than common Rubber Boots.
Their great popularity has led to many cheap imitations, having a DULL FINISH, but this season the

"CANDEE" CO.
WILL
VARNISH

Their PURE GUM BOOTS, and to distinguish them from the common kind, will attach a RUBBER LABEL on the front of the leg bearing the inscription

CUSTOM MADE.
PURE GUM.

These Boots have the **Patent Metal Heel Plate**, which prevents the heel wearing away so quickly, and they will have also the patent

Outside Stationary Strap

Instead of the very inconvenient web inside strap, used on other makes of Boots.

ASK FOR THE
"CANDEE" BOOT.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHŒA, IMPOTENCY, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse—as

Before Taking. Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5; or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by address ing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.
Sold in Ebensburg by C. T. ROBERTS, and by Druggists everywhere.
HARKNESS & EWING, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa. [8-16. 1y.]

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the account of JOHN WAGNER, Assignee of J. W. NEASON, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Cambria county and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, if exceptions be not filed to the same on or before the first day of the next term, the said account will be confirmed.
C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 14, 1878 3t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the first account of JOHN WAGNER, Assignee of E. R. DUNGAN, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Cambria county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, and that if exceptions be not filed to the same on or before the first day of next term, the said account will be confirmed.
C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 14, 1878 3t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the first and final account of JAS. KING, Assignee of FREDERICK KEES, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Cambria county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county for confirmation, on the first Monday of December next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
C. F. O'DONNELL Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 14 1878 3t.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber in Barr township, on or about the 1st of May last, a yearling heifer, red in color and with a white star in her forehead. The owner is hereby notified to establish his claim to said heifer, pay charges and take her away; failing in which she will be disposed of at the proper time as the law directs.
CASPER SMITH.
Barr Twp., Oct. 18, 1878. 3t.

[ORIGINAL.]
THE HUSKING FROLIC.

A husking corn, the other night,
When a horn tooth snug and tight,
We made the ears fly left and right
As busy as a bee-hive;
And as we husked the joke flew round,
And so the ears did, I'll be bound!
Which many a luckless pate did pound
In such a way as to astound;
And one poor wight got many thumps,
Which on his head devel'ped bumps
Far worse than hood um with the mumps,
Or bear within a bee hive.

The talk went on in varied strain,
While all were husking might and main—
Some spoke on girls and some on grain—
All buzzing like a bee-hive.
Myself and I lost sat side by side,
As we the husking peg applied,
Our tongues in conversation vied,
And roamed through art and science wide.
The boys they fuzzed about the girls,
Of cheery cheeks and flowing curls,
Till some sly chap a red ear hurls
Within the buzzing bee hive.

"Who threw that ear?" one cries in rage—
"I'll put his head within a cage!"
"Now, Jake, don't throw, or I'll engage
You'll think you're in a bee-hive."
Then Jake stooped down to go a shock,
When whirr! a huge ear took him sock,
Which made him stand like any stock,
To see who gave him such a knock,
When, chuck! another took him fair,
Right where the skin doth touch the hair,
And Jake got mad as any bear,
That night, within a bee-hive.

When all the corn was husked and done,
The girls came in to have some fun,
And then the sparking just begun
Within the buzzing bee hive.
Then in to supper, great and small
Began to push and, uni, and haul;
Some wights were squeezed against the wall,
And so the fun it went on to bawl,
At last the table hove in sight,
And all sat down, like heroes bright,
And many stomachs so in were tight
Within the buzzing bee hive.

Then, ho! for Autumn's golden days!
And, ho! for shocks of golden maize!
And hey! for all the merry ways
Within a husking bee-hive!
To store the corn all snug and tight
Within the crib, is our delight,
And, while we work, with faces bright,
To cheer goes on from left to right;
Then when old Winter's storms do roar,
We'll holler a rig h and golden store,
And Heaven's bounty we'll adore,
While snug within our bee-hive.

Chorus after each verse—The first four lines of first verse. A. D. H.

A WILD WESTERN ADVENTURE.

Sam S. Hall, "Buckskin Sam," and old Rip Ford were trapping in the Arkansas river region. They were men of desperate carriage, who had carried their lives in their hands too often to care for the danger they were exposed to. Old Rip was a man who stood five feet eleven in his moccasins—a man whom you would hardly care to meet in the close hug of a desperate battle. His hard brown face was seamed with scars, from bullet, knife and claws of wild beasts, and his muscular body showed the marks of many a desperate struggle.—"Buckskin Sam" was the beau ideal of a mountaineer and plainsman, the Western hunter that the novelist paints and the school boy dreams of and wishes some day to be. Although not so powerful as Old Rip, he was a man of great personal strength and desperate courage. For many a year these two had roamed the trapping grounds together, fighting Indians, grizzlies and wolves, chased by night over the burning prairie, defending their camp against the sudden attacks of red fiends, or spending recklessly at the monte board the money they had earned so hardly on the trapping ground.

They had been out all winter, and, as spring approached, the last cache was covered, and the trappers now began to think of returning home. The camp was built up near the river, a tributary of the Canadian, which flowed through dismal canyons in which the light of day never shows, under the shadow of gigantic cliffs upon which human beings never yet set foot, and only spreading out at places where the cunning beaver built his dam. The river was broken by great rapids, and abounded in rare fish, upon which they had feasted royally for many a day. They had a canoe, and had been discussing the chance of going down the stream in order to save time.

"I am ready to take the chances, if you are, Rip," said Sam.

"I don't like to give myself away," said Rip. "What do you know about the river after we get down to the big canyon, and who ever passed through it?"

"That's the fun of the thing, Rip. We do what no one else dare do," said Sam.

"I don't like it," replied Ford, who was by far the more prudent of the two. "I—ha! what in John is that?" They seized their weapons, and ran to the door of the hut just in time to see a dozen Indians running down through the grass, blocking up the only way of escape. The moment the repeating rifles began to play upon them, they went out of sight among the rocks, and began their gradual approach, which could only end in one way—the white trappers would be overwhelmed!

"There's only one chance, Rip," said Sam.

"And that?"

"The canoe."

"I'm your man," cried the giant trapper. "You push the canoe into the water and throw in the weapons while I keep those fellows at bay. Oh would you? Take that."

An Indian had raised his tufted head to get a better shot at the trappers, but before he could get back the unfailing eyes of the trapper had looked thro' the double sights and the rifle cracked. The Indian sprang suddenly to his feet, spun sharp around upon his heel and fell dead in his tracks.

The next moment the canoe shot from the bank and headed down through the boiling flood, plunging in the canyon below so rapidly that the Indians had scarcely time to recover from their amazement at the sudden exodus before the trappers were out of sight. One of the Indians bounded to his feet and uttered a low signal whoop, and two large canoes, containing in all about fifteen men, rounded the point in the river above the canyon and came flying down under the strokes of the paddles. The Indians on the shore simply pointed down the stream, and the canoes dashed by at a furious speed, the wild yells of the paddlers announcing to the white men that they were pursued. The first rapid passed, they entered a long stretch of water where the current was only four or five miles an hour, and there the propelling force in the other canoes began to tell, and the Indians gained rapidly.

On each side of the canoe the canyon was a wall, 200 feet in height, and the trappers could only put all the strength in the paddles and dash on as fast as they could.—Two miles further and the pursuing canoes were scarcely a hundred yards behind, the Indians yelling like demons as they saw the white men almost within their grasp. Rip Ford shook his head as he looked over his shoulder, when suddenly his canoe was seized by a mighty force and hurled downward, like a bullet from a rifle. They had struck another rapid more powerful than the first, the rocks absolutely seemed to fly past them.

"This is something like it," cried the daring Buckskin Sam. "How we do move."

"I should say we did, pard," replied Rip. "I am only afraid we are moving too fast."

"Don't you believe it; these fellows seem to be standing still," said Sam.

"They will get in the current in a moment," gasped Rip. "Look at that."

The headmost canoe of the Indians appeared upon the crest of the rapids, and came flying down after the trappers at a furious speed. The Indians no longer used their paddles with exception of the man who sat at the stern, and by a touch on the water, now at one side, now on the other, regulated the course of the canoe. The second canoe followed in a moment, a little further in shore. As they gazed, the bow of the last canoe was suddenly lifted into the air as it struck a brown rock in the channel, which the occupants tried in vain to avoid. The fierce current caught the stern, and in an instant there was nothing left of the craft save broken fragments, while the occupants, with loud shrieks of terror, were borne swiftly on by the resistless tide. "That ends them," said Rip Ford. "Be careful, Sam, for your life!"

On, on, borne by the power which they could not resist, the two canoes were hurried. There was a scene of wild exultation in the hearts of the white men, for they could see that their enemy would have gladly escaped if they could from the perils that surrounded them. Their mad desire for scalps and plunder had led them into a trap, and they no longer thought of the canoe in advance. They knew, as the whites did not, the terrible danger before them, for they had explored the banks of the stream on foot many times. The river suddenly narrowed, and the trappers rushed into a canyon barely twenty feet wide and nearly roofed over by the cliffs on each side. The current was not quite so rapid here, and they guided the canoe easily.

"This gets interesting, Rip," said Sam, as they went on through the narrow pass. "We are going"—"To our death," interrupted Rip Ford, in a solemn voice. "Do you hear the falls?"

Through the splash of water and the dip of the paddles they heard a low, dead, tremulous roar, which was the sound of falling water. For a moment the bronzed face of Sam blanched, and then he drew his figure up proudly, saying: "Better than the scalping knife or snake, old friend. As the Frenchman says, 'Vive la mort!' 'Long live death!'"

It was, indeed, before them, for as they shot out of the narrow pass they saw the falls—how high they could not tell, but the smoke which arose showed that it was not a small one. "Keep her head to it," cried Rip. "If we don't get through it's good bye forever, Sam.

The swift current caught them, and the canoe, hurled forward with terrible force, went flying towards the verge.

A moment more and it shot out into the mist and went down into the unknown depths. Each man clung to his paddle as he went down, held by an invisible power, whirled to and fro, as in a malestrom, and then shot up into the light below the falls. Far below them the canoe floated, and as the current swept them down the two men looked back in time to see the Indians' canoe come over the falls sideways without an occupant. It was hurled far out and fell lightly upon the water only to be arrested by the strong arm of Buckskin Sam.

The Indians, appalled by their danger, had upset the canoe in their frantic efforts to escape. What became of them the trappers never knew, for when they reached the foot of the rapid, far below the falls, and righted the canoe, they made no pause, but hurried down the stream, and before night were safely floating in the waters of the Canadian river. Two days after they reached Fort Sill in safety.

THE MYSTERIOUS SAIL.

In the spring of the year 1840, a whaling vessel sailed from the port of London, upon a voyage to the Polar seas. Nothing material is said to have occurred until its arrival in those solitary regions, it became the duty of the crew to keep a perpetual look out upon the horizon in search of fish.

While thus occupied, it was fancied by one of the seamen that a sail was discernible, as far to the northward as the eye could reach. As the course of the whaler was toward the supposed vessel, a mast became gradually distinguishable amid the mountains of ice, which appeared in that quarter to be bound to sea. It was now summer, and the afternoon unusually calm, while the whaler gradually neared the objects in view, the supposition being that it was a vessel engagen in operating upon the blubber in a bay which would open to the view upon approaching nearer to the ice.

Upon arriving, however, at the spot it became clear that the vessel was a wreck imbedded in the ice, and could only be approached by a boat. This having been lowered, the Captain and several of the seamen landed upon the ice and proceeded to the vessel, which proved to be a brig. The sails were furled; very little appeared upon the deck, and all the arrangements were those of a vessel laid up for a long period of time.

Descending to the cabin, the first object that was seen was a large Newfoundland dog coiled upon a mat, and apparently asleep. Upon touching the animal it was found to be dead, and the body frozen to the hardness of a stone. Entering the cabin was next seen a young lady seated at a table, her eyes were open and gazing with a mild and steadfast expression upon the new-comers to that solitary spot. She was dead; and in that apparently resigned and religious attitude had been frozen to death. Beside her was a young man, who, it appeared, was he brother of the lady and commmander of the brig. He, too, was dead, but sitting at the table, and before him lay a sheet of paper, upon which was written the following words: "Our cook has endeavored since yesterday morning to light a fire, but in vain; all is now over."

At the other side of the cabin stood the cook, with a flint and steel in his hand, frozen to a statue, in the vain endeavor to procure that fire which alone could save him and his companions from the cold arms of death. The superstitious terrors of the seamen now hurried the Captain away from the wreck, the log book being brought away; and from that it appeared that the ill-fated vessel was a brig which belonged to the port of London and had sailed for the Arctic region more than 14 years before.

LAND AND WATER SNAKES.

[*From the Popular Educator.*]

Down among the seaweed stems and pointed rocks we perceive a long, black, tangled string, like a giant's leather bootlace set to soak. Let us trace it in its various folds and twists, and disentangle some of them. We shall then have in hand a tough, slippery, India rubber-like substance, which might well be pronounced a sea string, and classed with the long trailing weeds among which we had found it. A sea string it is, but not a weed; in fact, a living lasso, capable of consuming the prey it encloses within its treacherous folds. From twenty to thirty feet is no uncommon length for this artful, animated fishing line to reach, but its diameter rarely exceeds an eighth of an inch. It has a mouth, however, capable of considerable distention a holding power. What can appear more innocent than this delicate looking creeper trailing here and there as the heaving water swells and flows as the tide comes in? Let an unwary tube dweller, lulled into a false security, stretch forth its tentacles to meet the welcome wave, and a pointed head is adroitly insinuated. The mouth effects its tenacious grasp on the yielding tissues, and the tenant of the tube becomes food for the *Nemertes Borlasii*, for such is the name of the cord-like free hooter.

Mr Kingsbury appears to have more than ordinary interest in the habits of this strange creature. Speaking of it, he inquires: "Is it alive? It hangs helpless and motionless, a mere velvet string across the hand. Ask the neighboring annelides, and the fry of the rock fishes; or put it in a vase at home, and see. It lies motionless, trailing itself among the gravel. You cannot tell where it begins or ends. It may be a strip of dead seawood—*Himanthalia lorea* —or *Chorda filum*, or even a tarred string. So thinks the little fish who plays over it, till he touches at last what is too surely a head. In an instant a bell-shaped sucker mouth has fastened to its side; in another instant, from one lip, a concave double proboscis, just like a tapir's (another instance of the repetition of forms), has clasped him like a finger.—And now begins the struggle, but in vain. He is being played with such a fishing rod as the skill of a Wilson or a Stoddard never could invent; a living line, with elasticity beyond that of the most delicate fly-rods, which follows every impe, shortening and lengthening, slipping and twisting round every piece of gravel and stem or seaweed with a tiring drag, such as no Highland wrist or step could ever bring to bear on salmon or trout. The victim is tired now, and slowly yet dexterously his blind assailant is feeling and shifting along his side till he reaches one end of him; and then the black lips expand, and slowly and surely the curved finger begins packing him end foremost down into the gullet, where he sinks inch by inch till the swelling which marks his place is lost among the coils, and he is probably macerated into a pulp long before he has reached the opposite extremity. Once safe down, the black murderer contracts again into a knotted heap, and lies like a bow with a stag inside him, motionless and blest,

[*From the Fort Read Crescent.*]

We are informed by Mr. Long, of Brevard county, Fla., that while driving his ox team near Fort Drum, in that county, his oxen shied and ran out of the road. Seeing something raise its head and a movement in the grass. Mr. Long, after stopping his team, went back to see what it was. Upon approaching the object he heard a great rusting and rattling, which convinced him that it was a rattlesnake, but he could not see it because of the palmetto and high grass, until it threw itself into a coil and stood nearly as high as him self. He was almost dumbfounded at seeing such a monster and hastily retreated, but soon summoning up courage, he advanced near enough to be within reach of the reptile with his long cow whip, which he knew how to handle. With this wea pon he opened the conflict, which lasted nearly fifteen minutes, Mr. Long keeping out of reach of the snake, but still near enough to strike it with his cow whip, which was about eighteen feet long.—Finally Mr. Long began to feel sick and weak from the excitement, as well as from the musk emitted from the snake, and, putting in two or three rapid strokes with his whip, he retreated toward his cart, but fainted before he reached it. Upon coming to his senses again, he found that he had killed the snake. Mr. Long had no means of measuring its length but by his cow whip, which was eighteen feet long, and the snake lacked about two and a half feet of being as long as the whip. It had thirty eight rattles and a button. He says that it "was as large around as a big blue bucket." Mr. Long is one of the most reliable men of his section.

[*From the Kennebec Journal.*]

The inhabitants of Winslow, Me., on the banks of the Kennebec River, are very much excited over the appearance in that town of a huge snake. A few days ago a Mrs Smiley was walking in the woods in in the vicinity of her home, when she saw what she at first supposed to be a large spotted snake of the common variety, frequently seen in the fields, but which was really only the tail of a reptile which, she says, must have been eight or ten feet in length. The snake was coiled around a tree, and his head, with distended jaws and forked tongue darting in a frightful manner, was projecting over a limb above Mrs. Smiley's head. The lady ran for life. A neighbor's house was but a short distance away, and rushing in, Mrs. Smiley fell fainting upon the floor. She says the snake followed her nearly to the house. The Sunday following (which was last Sunday week), as a son of Deacon Palmer was walking to church his attention was attracted to the stone wall beside the road, and on the top of the wall, basking in the sun, by a monster snake and two smaller. Mr. Palmer says the largest one must have been ten feet in length. He ran back a short distance to procure assistance, but when he returned the reptile had disappeared. Several parties have been out hunting the snake for the past few days, but without success.

[*From the St. Louis Republican.*]

One day last week, while Mr. Boone and Mr. Kim Thomas were out in the woods near Plattsburg, Mo., engaged in shooting, Mr. Boone, saw a large black snake run into a hollow log. He told Mr. Thomas about it, and the latter went to the end of the log to peep at the serpent. Just about this time the reptile dashed out, and before Mr. Thomas could move, was securely coil.d around his neck, with its head in front of his, licking out its tongue ferociously at him. Although nearly choked, he seized it near the head, and with the aid of Mr. Boone, who had gathered enough courage to take hold of the tail, the business of unwinding was successfully performed. The snake was about six feet long.

[*From the Daviess County Democrat.*]

Judge Pierce, while angling at Swan Lake, Daviess county, Ind., the other day, got out of live bait. He saw a large water snake about 100 yards away spring from a log, seize a minnow, and crawl back on the log. The Judge immediately picked up his rifle and put a ball through the snake's head, got the minnow, and caught a four pound pike with it. The Judge tells this story himself.

[*From the Rockdale Record.*]

As Mr. W. D. Hughes and his wife were returning to their homes near Milano, Milam county, Texas, last Friday, they perceived a large owl fall into their garden, evidently crippled. Upon going to it they found a large chicken snake coiled tightly about the body of the owl, thus preventing it from flying. Mr. Hughes quickly secured a weapon, and killed both the owl and the snake.

[*From the Hartford Courant.*]

George H. Oviatt discovered a snake of worms in Orange, near the boundary line between the town of Orange and Woodbridge, about two weeks ago, which was crossing the highway. It was four feet two inches in length, and the worms were about three eighths of an inch in length, and of a pale brown color, except the head, which was black. During half an hour they moved only a few feet. He separated the worms several times, but they remained so only for a short time, and joined the main body. The snake consisted of hundreds of these worms, which travel in the form of a snake, and leave a wet trail, behind them. There were several leaders, followed by hundreds of these worms, one above another, from one-quarter to one-half of an inch in thickness, and over four feet in length. A snake or chain of worms was seen in the town last year, but it was not as large as this one.

Biography of Methusaleh.

What a tremendous boyhood old Methusaleh had! He died at the rather advanced age of 969 years, about 900 years more than man's span of life. At that rate, when he was 200 years old he about equaled an ordinary lad of 16. He was 30 or 40 before his parents bought him a rattle to play with, and he didn't have the measles and other infantile diseases until he was over 100. He was in no sort of a hurry about things, as he had so far to go. We imagine that he was rather a delicate child to begin with, as most people were who live to a great age. We can imagine his mother's anxiety with regard to his delicate constitution, telling Mrs. Brown, across the way, on his 19th birthday, that she was afraid she "never would be able to raise her child," Generations of men lived and passed away while he was going around in petticoats and he was almost a centenarian before he got into his first boots. His father used to lick him when he was 150, for robbing a neighbor's watermelon patch.

Young Methusaleh was probably in the vicinity of 100 years old when he was first sent to school. We can imagine him sitting on the low bench learning his a-b-abs, among the great-great-grandchildren of people who began life when he did. He was mischievous, of course—all boys are, no matter what their age (we experience a mild friskiness ourself occasionally), and had to be punished for it.

"William Henry Methusaleh, stand up!" says the teacher, catching him in the very act of placing a bent pin in a seat where a schoolmate was about to sit down. "What do you mean by such conduct as this?"

Young Methusaleh begins to snuffle and wipe his eyes with the corner of his jacket.

"One would think," continues the teacher, sternly, "that you wasn't over 75 or 80 years old by the way you behave. Instead of that you have already celebrated your first centennial—almost a young man in fact—and ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Then Methusaleh is condemned, as an expiation, to "sit among the girls" until recess, and if you think that isn't an agreeable form of punishment you will have to ask some one older than Methusaleh.

Whenever a circus came to town, with "children half price" upon its bills, young Methusaleh must have experienced difficulty in making the ticket seller understand that he was entitled to a half price ticket, particularly after he got along toward his 200th year. But he probably did it. Boys are enterprising and persistent where a circus is concerned. And we will bet that Methusaleh, in his youthful days, could accumulate as much old iron as the next boy, and lay it by for the coming show.

When this youngster got into his teens—say from 200 to 300 years old—he probably did as other young gentlemen of tender age do, went around with the girls. In must have been a little embarrassing to him, after beaming a young lady about a spell—taking her to concerts, parties, balls, etc.—to discover that she was a great great-great great grandchild of some old friend of his father's, but these things were inevitable under the peculiar and exceptional character of the circumstances. They could hardly be otherwise. There is no record to show that any woman lived in his time to an age that would begin to compare with his. And if there had, the world would never have known it. At least, not from her. She wouldn't have acknowledged to anything over 40 had she lived twice the age of Methusaleh. That is the kind of a hair pin a woman is.

Employing the proportion of 21 to 70 to Methusaleh's years, we find that he was a minor until he was 270 years old. If the laws regarding minors were enforced in his day, young Methusaleh must have been run out of billard rooms and shut out from bars for over two centuries. And what a sensation must have been created when he stepped up to deposit his first vote. Of course he voted for all the Presidents, from Washington (whom he remembers shaking hands with) down. All old men did that. And when he got to be along in years, say 900 or such a matter, he could sit and tell the boys about the hard winter of '42, and the panic of '37, and the flood of '39, and the hard cider campaign of '40, and all that sort of thing. This is all we have to write at present of Methusaleh, the original "oldest inhabitant."

An Ovation to Senator Wallace

HE ELUCIDATES THE FINANCIAL PROBLE AND DISCUSSES THE RECORDER BILL.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—Conce Hall has never, in its history, held a large audience than that which gathered la evening to listen to an address from Senator William A. Wallace. Precisely eight o'clock Senator Wallace, accompanied by State Chairman H. Milton Speer an ex Mayor Fox, ascended the platform. N sooner did the audience catch sight of the beaming countenance of the ex Mayor an the spare figure and strong Scotch face the orator of the evening than a mighty shout went up. It was a perfect ovation to Pennsylvania Democracy's representative in the Senate, and it was several minute before quiet was restored. Ex Mayor Fo was elected Chairman after which he introduced Senator Wallace. When the distinguished Senator arose he was loudly cheered, the entire audience rising to their feet and cheering again and again. The orator then stood motionless for a few moments, and began in a clear voice with the interrogatory:

Who is to blame? What is the remedy? What are the questions that come to us in this contest? Are they those that affect every locality of the Republic or our intercourse with foreign Governments? No.—They are questions that affect us as individuals. The question is, How shall I relieve myself from the burdens that are upon me? How shall I relieve myself from the constable and the bailiff? These are the questions and they are far reaching, searching and deep. What has brought upon these people this condition of affairs? Whom is to blame? Who is it that must bear the responsibility? It is not to be laid at our doors. For the past sixteen years we have not had one hour of the control of the Government.—There can be but one answer. The blame lies with the party that seeks a renewed lease of power. The remedy is with you, and you alone can control it. The only remedy is to place new men in power. If they fail, turn them out and put in some one else. This is the remedy, and if we don't take it we are faithless to ourselves and not fit to govern ourselves.

THE DEMOCRATIC FINANCIAL ARGUMENT.

A few nights ago a distinguished Senator, at the Academy of Music, misrepresented the attitude of the Democratic party on the financial question. We are not for irredeemable currency. That is not true. We are not for irredeemable currency, nor are we for a currency upon which the people pay interest. We are for a policy which lessens the burdens upon the people. Before the war the Democratic party were against making anything but gold or silver legal tender. Pending the war the necessities of the country required a forced loan and authorized the issue of legal tender paper. The question was tested in the courts and the Supreme Court decided that under the exigencies of the case they were legal. The Democratic party, as it always has done, acquiesced in the decision and accepted it as the law of the land. The war past and the men in power prescribed the limits of this paper, and said we must have a bonded indebtedness upon which interest shall be paid. The Democratic Congress declared that $347,000,000 of legal tenders made payable in coin shall run parallel with the public debt until it is paid. If this is being a Greenbacker I glory in it. We have learned the lesson that we must make the burdens easier to the people. Our argument is that the necessity which gave us the volume of currency necessitates its retention until the national debt is paid.

What are we to do with the national bank currency? Now that the exigencies of the war is over, I deny the right of the government to make anything but gold and silver legal tender. These bonds are but our creatures, the creatures of the people. Are we to have a government currency, exchangeable for coin, receivable whenever the Government is indebted, or a National Bank note which we pay interest upon in the shape of $350,000,000 in bonds? The people are not drawers of water and hewers of wood for these corporations. What is the attitude of our Republican friends? They propose to contract the volume of legal tenders, and put National Bank note in their place. Mr. Recorder Quay (hisses) is preaching hard money, while in favor of your Congressional districts their candidates are the softest of soft money men, one, William D. Kelley, being its very apostle. They have put up no candidate against Governor Curtin (here the entire audience broke out into great applause, continued for several minutes), but accept the Greenback candidate, and it is the same way in the Lehigh district.

THE STATE DEBT.

Next taking up the question of the future expenditure of public money the Senator explained at length the status of the State's debt, and asked that an account be given of the $32,579,285 that had gone into the hands of the State Treasurers within the past eight years. Then referring by items to the subject of State taxation the speaker argued that although it is ostensibly placed upon city loans, personal property, capital of manufacturing corporations, transportation companies, coal and other raw material, that in reality the consumer paid every cent of it and that he laboring man was the greatest consumer. He also showed that the State's taxation put the manufacturers of this city at a disadvantage with other manufacturers and that to complete successfully he would either have to move to other States in which there was no such taxation or else take the alternative of reducing wages.

In conclusion, Senator Wallace briefly referred to the Recorder's bill, knowing by whose votes it was passed in Philadelphia, of the petition of the Philadelphia Councils, and spoke of Mr. Fanuce as being the only Philadelphia member who voted against it. He could only say that it was a bill by which Recorder Quay will enjoy almost a perpetuity in office, and that the shop and store keepers of this city will have to submit to his extortionate charges or change their rules. Going back to his original questions, the speaker argued that the Republican party is to blame and the remedy is a change, and that if the change is not made the people ought to be under the yoke of the tax master for all time to come.

FRUIT culture is making rapid progress in the United States. According to recent official statements, the land appropriated to this branch of industry is 4,500,000 acres. Upon this there flourish 132,000,000 apple trees, 28,000,000 pear trees, 112,270,000 peach trees, and 141,000,000 grape vines. The total value of the fruit crop throughout the United States is set down at $138,210,000, an amount equal to half the value of the average wheat crop in the country. Toward that large sum apples are said to contribute $50,000,000, pears $14,150,000, peaches $40,138,000, grapes $2,118,000, strawberries $5,000,000 and

PAPER-CUT-

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - - NOV. 1, 1878.

THE Greenback party did not carry a single county in Indiana at the late election, and there are only *three* counties in the State in which its vote was not below that of either of the other two parties. Nor did it elect a single member of the Legislature, except where it formed a combination with one of the other parties.

ELECTIONS will take place on Tuesday next in twenty five States. In all of them members of Congress will be elected, but no fear is entertained that the result will not show a very decided Democratic majority in the lower house, the control of the Senate having already been gained by the Democracy. The triumph of the party will be complete when it elects its candidate for President in 1880, and of its ability to do so there does not now seem to be any reasonable doubt.

AN immense mass meeting of the Democracy was held at Phillipsburg, Centre county, on Saturday last. A remarkable feature of the meeting was the presence at it of *four* ex-Governors—Bigler and Curtin, of this State, Hendricks, of Indiana, and Walker, of Virginia. Ex-Governor Bigler was President, and speeches were made by Hendricks, Walker and Curtin. A night meeting was also held and was addressed by several prominent Democrats. By far the largest meeting of the campaign, however, was the one held in Broad street, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, to welcome Andrew H. Dill and General McClellan. The crowd is estimated to have been from *twenty five* to *thirty thousand*, and was the most imposing political demonstration, it is admitted, that has taken place in that city for the last fifteen years.

THE slippery M. S. Quay, Recorder of Philadelphia, and Chairman of the Republican State Comittee will learn from Judge Agnew's letter, copious, extracts from which will be found elsewhere, that honesty in politics, as in everything else, is always the best policy. This letter, addressed to the people of Pennsylvania by its Chief Justice, will attract universal attention, not only because it is unusual in political campaigns, but because of its thorough exposure of the duplicity and treachery of Quay, the business manager of the firm, as Judge Agnew styles it, of "Cameron, Hoyt & Co." It is a bold and fearless attack on the Republican State ring, which is determined to make every other consideration subservient to its one great and supreme purpose—the returning of the son of Simon Cameron to the Senate of the United States.

THERE are twenty two thousand more names on the registry lists in Philadelphia than there are on the lists in New York, although, according to the census, there are four hundred thousand more people in New York than in Philadelphia. New York is a Democratic, and Philadelphia a Republican city, and no other explanation of this seemingly unaccountable difference can be given than that the Republicans leaders in Philadelphia are bent on committing the most gigantic frauds at the election next Tuesday. The two Judges of the Courts, Ludlow and Fell, selected to revise the registry lists, had stricken from them up to last Monday nearly *thirteen thousand* names. They will continue the work until Saturday, but there will still remain thousands of fraudulent names on the lists untouched. Fraudulent elections in Philadelphia will never cease as long as there is a Republican majority in the Legislature.

THE strength of the Tammany Hall organization will be put to its severest test next Tuesday. All the other elements of opposition to its despotic rule have united with the *anti* Tammany Democrats to crush and overthrow it. Its candidate for Mayor is Augustus Schell, a gentleman of high character and national reputation, while the combined opposition have nominated Edward Cooper, who has equally as good a reputation. It is an anomaly in the politics of the country that all the Democratic nominations for the various offices in a great city like New York should virtually be made by *one* man, John Kelly, who is the chief, or as they say, the *Boss* of the society, no matter how honest and upright a man he may be, and the result of Tuesday's contest will either confirm or destroy Mr. Kelly's political supremacy in that city. If we were a voter in New York we would be a red hot rebel against the exercise of the *one* man power.

EVERY Greenback voter freely admits that the election of Governor is not near of so much importance to him in reference to the object he has in view as is the election of a Congressman. A Governor of this State has no more effective control over the question of the currency than he has over the movements of a comet. But the man who may be elected to Congress will not only have a voice, but he will also have a vote on that question. How will a Democrat who proposes to vote for Samuel Adams, the Greenback candidate, feel when he discovers after next Tuesday that he was all the time playing into the hands of Jacob M. Campbell, and that by voting for Adams he assisted in the election of Campbell. And yet, if enough Democrats permit themselves to be led astray, such may and most probably will be the result. We say again, as we said last week, that a vote for Adams is a vote thrown away—that the idea of his election is a delusion, mere moonshine, and that the contest is entirely between Coffroth and Campbell. A Greenbacker, no matter whether he has been a Democrat or a Republican, who cannot, or stubbornly will not, see that such is the fact, is not gifted with much political sagacity or foresight. If he wants to make his vote *tell* on the side which comes nearest to his own, he can only accomplish his purpose **by voting for Gen. Coffroth.**

THE result of next Tuesday's election will determine whether the Cameron ring, as it has existed in this State since 1867, shall be perpetuated under the same men who now control it, or whether it shall go down in dishonor and disgrace, before the resistless degree of an honest people. It is *the* question above and beyond all others to be decided. "Gladly would I aid your Senator in Congress, knowing as I do that his energy, sagacity, ability and sense fit him to represent in the Senate the great commonwealth that has honored him with a seat," was what Roscoe Conkling ventured to say about Cameron in a speech in Philadelphia a few day ago. This New York "turkey gobbler," as Blaine aptly styled him in a speech some years ago in Congress, has dared to say more in behalf of Cameron than any Republican stump orator or Republican newspaper has had the temerity to say. In any other State the idea of electing to the Senate a man so utterly unfit and undeserving as Don Cameron would be scouted with Supreme contempt. No man has heard a word from him during the entire campaign. He has been, and will continue to be, as dumb as an oyster. Three times his fathers's seat in the Senate was obtained by the corrupt use of money, and now it is to be handed down as an heirloom in the family. It is the great wonder in the Republican politics of Pennsylvania that its ablest and most trusted men have not long since asserted their manhood, and openly rebelled against the impudent demands of Cameronism. It is idle, however, to waste time in discussing the subject. If a majority of the voters in the State confess by their ballots on next Tuesday that they are mere machines in the hands of Cameron, to be moved at his own sweet will and for his own personal advancement, they have a perfect right thus to proclaim their own dishonor. We hope for a very different result, and yet to do so under the present infamous apportionment bill is something akin to gathering grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles.

WE admit that the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune* knows a great many things, and constantly prints them too, which were never dreamed of in our philosophy, but when he assumes that unless he had pronounced the signature "W. T. Sherman" as that of the commanding officer at Hilton Head, S. C., who approved the finding and sentence of the Court Martial in the Lilley case, a *forgery*, we would have printed the name in *that* way, and not *T. W. Sherman*, he simply lies—under a mistake. The record of the Court would never have appeard in that shape in this paper, because we very well knew long before we ever heard of the *Daily Tribune*, that the present General of the army was in the Southwest when Lilley was ignominiously kicked out of the service. The *Tribune* asserts that Lilley never was in the army. Perhaps, after all, Lilley don't exist in the flesh—is, in fact, a myth—even though Jacob M. Campbell has given him a local habitation and a name. We are also told by Lilley's backers that he is a Democrat, because he was appointed to a consulship under President Pierce. Grow, who made a Republican speech in Johnstown last week, was also a Democrat in Pierce's time, but he does not pass by that name now. Of course there are scores of scoundrels like Lilley who are Democrats, just as there are scores of scoundrels like Jim Anderson, of Louisiana, who are Republicans. Whatever William Lilley has been, or may be, his late performances in aid of Jacob M. Campbell's election have, by common consent, proven him to be a shameless liar, and that the truth is not in him.

NO POSSIBLE EXCUSE can avail a Democrat who neglects to go to the election next Tuesday. For nearly seventeen years the Republican party has had al most undisputed control of the different departments of the State government, and so far as the office of Governor is concerned, it has had exclusive possession during that time. If John F. Hartranft ever showed in one single instance that he was capable of rising superior to the demands of the State ring, and asserting his independence of it, we are not aware of the fact. Hoyt is the chosen nominee of the same corrupt cabal and if elected will prove as subservient to it as Hartranft has always been. The people have now another chance of driving Mackey, Quay, and the rest of the Cameron ring from the Executive office, and if they fail to embrace the opportunity and make the most out of it—if they criminally neglect to exercise the highest right of freemen, given them to secure honesty in government—we say, if they will do this in such a crisis as the present, then let them forever after hold their peace. No man can ever count on a victory at the polls unless he himself goes to work and assists by his vote in achieving it.

THE Executive office of Pennsylvania, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, was never so degraded as it is now. A lackey of Hartranft's, who was the go between in the negotiations for the Mollie Maguire vote, and the bearer of pardons and money for convicted felons from Henry M. Hoyt, then Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is now engaged in sending out from the Governor's office, using the stationery paid for by the people, a budget of forged and lying affidavits, accusing Dill of being a Know-Nothing, when by the rules of that order, he being only eighteen years of age, it was impossible he could belong to it. Hartranft's clerk has mailed these lying documents to every Catholic priest in the State, as he probably crib bed part of the money assigned him for postage, their receipt would have involved a tax on the pockets of every clergyman receiving them, but for the fact that most of them have been sent back because of the non-payment of postage.

—Edward Cooper, the combination candidate for mayor in New York, is a son of Peter Cooper. He is a Democrat whose obdurate heart his father has been unable to soften to coincide with his own softness on the money question. His nomination is considered a very strong one, and the contest between him and Mr. Augustus Schell, the regular Democratic candidate, will be very animated.

Chief Justice Agnew.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA ON THE CAMERON-QUAY CONSPIRACY.

Chief Justice Agnew has just written and caused to be published a letter of considerable length, in which he excoriates M. S. Quay, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and other leading lights of the radical household, and charges very explicitly that the Supreme Judgship was made the turning point of a corrupt bargain arranged and designed especially for the benefit of Cameron, Quay, Hoyt & Co. Following are such portions of the letter as bear directly on the subjects at issue, and for which alone we are able to find space :

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA: The time has come when I can no longer silently suffer my position before the public to be misconstrued. I cannot delay the explanation until after the election lest it be then characterized as an excuse. The remarkable silence of the entire Republican press in the State, which has not even informed its patrons of what the Greenback press has willingly admitted to be my attitude, authorizes me to ask now, as a right, what its voluntary justice has not hitherto accorded. The duty is the more imperious when I have indubitable authority that Chairman Quay has stated that he gave instructions for this studied silence. I therefore say I have not sought nor accepted a nomination to the Supreme bench from any party or class; and when the truth is presently told, it will be seen that even before the Republican convention my candidacy was nominal only.

In July, 1877, Mr. Quay, my townsman and neighbor and the present chairman of the Republican State committee, asked my intention as to the Judgeship in 1878. I stated my wife's aversion, because of my prolonged absences, and my indifference. He said this should not be known, as it would beget complications if it were understood I would be out of the field; and suggested to me to announce no conclusion until the Harrisburg Court, in May or June. Believing this to be reasonable I acquiesced.

* * * * * * * * * * *

I had been a warm friend of Judge Sterrett's election, unsolicited by him, when he doubted another, and felt it due to both to have a frank understanding, resolving to inform him of my probable course if I found him anxious to renew the contest after a severe defeat. Next morning I showed him the *Ledger* article and said the newspapers were likely to bring us into conflict. He denied *personal* knowledge, but went no further. I tried to continue the subject, but met a reticence so forbidding I left, still cherishing the purpose of befriending Judge Sterrett, declaring to Judge Hice, Col. John M. Sullivan and to members of my family my intention to resign before the end of my term if it became necessary to secure his nomination by an appointment. Another opportunity occurred to Judge Sterrett when we met in consultation in Philadelphia on the 4th of January, 1878. I mentioned to Judge Mercur my effort at Pittsburg, hoping he might communicate it to Judge Sterrett. The latter called at my room in the Continental to say good-bye and I tried to revive the subject, but without effect. He has never since broken his silence, but has pursued his purpose until he reached a nomination by means I shall not call in question. I did not like succession, though opposed by no other candidate, my presence in the field excluding a contest, as was the judgment of Mr. Quay in July, but I did expect of Judge Sterrett an open and friendly understanding, especially as my mind was filled with generous resolves toward him.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Soon after my arrival in Philadelphia I found adverse combinations forming of the interest of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Allegheny and other counties for the purpose of controlling the Republican convention to the benefit of a United States Senator, a Governor and a Supreme Judge. Mr. Quay had his heart set upon the Governorship of Philadelphia. There were questions as to the Constitutional protection of the office, eligibility residence, etc. The office being liable to repeal when obtained, his interests coincided with the Senator's in securing the Legislature or, failing in that, the election of the Governor and requiring a two-thirds vote. To be just to him I must say that I did not doubt his *personal* friendship of years' standing, but his own interest was stronger than mine. I could bring no political influences.

At an early day I had requested him to inform me of anything adverse. Seeing upon the 26th of February, 1878, he informed me that the canvass for the Gubernatorial and Senatorial nomination was assuming a shape which, in connection with Sterrett's candidacy, would render my election extremely doubtful. I was aware of this from other sources, and had been informed of *his* declaration that I did not desire to be in the field; a breach, as I considered, of our understanding in July.

In my reply of February 21, after thanking him for the information, I said—which, interpreted, means I am to be slated aside for the benefit of Cameron, Hoyt & Co., to obtain Sterrett's hold in Philadelphia and the Juniata region. I shall not this time enumerate or characterize the movements of the combination, of which I was informed; but may say they included a plan to displace me in the Courts from which see editorial "Supreme Judgeship" in the *Press* of March 22, timed to suit a lawsuit of oil men before my friend Judge McJunkin, in Butler, and bearing immediate fruit.

Another matter came to my precious knowledge as the chairman knows)—the plan to capture the Allegheny delegates and prevent opposition by display of apparent courtesy to Judge Sterrett. He beat himself to it, and appointed, among others, a renowned Pittsburg ally, whose manipulation of the convention became suspicious. To veil the secret, the newspapers give out that the delegates were divided, seven, six and five, on the candidates for Governor—the vote was solid for Hoyt. These native and unfriendly machinations produced some irritation, leading me to say, among others, that I would not be *pushed* aside by such means. But, after my arrival at home in April, I concluded not to be affected by them and to announce my intentions as before—as early as May or June. I was again anticipated and defeated by the extraordinary call of the convention for the 15th of May, dictated by the fear of a crumbling combination.

Another circumstance intervened. I had scarcely reached Harrisburg when I was followed by a Beaver delegate. He called at Mrs. Espy's on Sunday, the 5th day of May, in company with Mr. Quay, and to my surprise asked me whether I intended to be a candidate before the approaching convention. He was the same gentleman who had announced me; who, as a delegate, was instructed to support me; whom I had frequently seen at home, and to whom I had not intimated my intentions. The animus of the visit I instantly interpreted from his company, his haste to follow me, and the evident source of the inquiry. I was irritated, and in language neither misunderstood said I would not get a Beaver vote in the convention—repeating it—"If I did not ten votes." And, in truth, I did not expect any except in two or three counties besides my own, where personal friends had interested themselves.

Such is the history of a candidacy in form, but without substance. I made no canvass, sought no support, formed no leagues, had no organ, employed no leader and paid no rewards. Yes, to my surprise I found a strength of support, a warmth of feeling and a harmony of result in disjointed action totally unanticipated, and more dear to my heart than a nomination, proving that the true Republican party was with me. Indeed so strong was the feeling found to be that it was proposed at noon on the 15th of May, at the house of the Senator, to change the programme, and at night it was feared that the "slate" was broken. Mine was no set-up case. This cannot be affirmed of my opponents, who, having king and castle, set up his own pawns upon the board.

* * * * * * *

In regard to my political standing no man can mistake. Forty years' consistency has marked it well, and when Whigs, in 1854, entered a secret conclave to proscribe foreigners and Catholics I publicly rejected the wrong to manhood and religion. But as a Judge I have never consciously suffered partisan feeling to influence my decisions, not hesitating to prosecute the highest State officer in the State in contumacy when he wrongfully set himself up against law, the administration of justice and the highest welfare of the State. I began my study of law and government under the late Judge Baldwin—in his day one of the great defenders of American labor and popular rights. The impressions of youth ripened into the convictions of manhood and I have ever maintained the duty of a nation to guard its labor against all invasions at home and abroad, just as it protect its soil. Yet it is not the insensate earth which commands the patriot's heart, but the interests of those who live and labor upon it, and by their production make their own comforts and wealth.

The rights of the people, as secured by the Declaration of Rights, it has been my endeavor to maintain by display of apparent courtesy to Judge Sterrett. He beat himself to it, and appointed, among others, a renowned Pittsburg ally, whose manipulation of the convention became suspicious. To veil the secret, the newspapers give out that the delegates were divided, seven, six and five, on the candidates for Governor—the vote was solid for Hoyt. These native and unfriendly machinations produced some irritation, leading me to say, among others, that I would not be *pushed* aside by such means. But, after my arrival at home in April, I concluded not to be affected by them and to announce my intentions as before—as early as May or June. I was again anticipated and defeated by the extraordinary call of the convention for the 15th of May, dictated by the fear of a crumbling combination.

In the field by the acts of others, I have asked nothing, assumed nothing, expected nothing. Yet if the *people* choose to vote for me, their's is the right, not mine the responsibility. It not, I am content. The attempt of June last made upon me, in charity I have not noticed, and shall not unless pursued by detraction. The actors understand me.

DANIEL AGNEW.

—The Philadelphia *Record* says that Hon. A. H. Dill is the only candidate for Governor who stands doubly committed by his votes and his pledges to do justice to the plundered people of the oil region and the defrauded people of Philadelphia. This is worth considering, for there is no question of State policy that comes near these questions in importance.

A Republican Opinion of Coffroth.

The following letter, which we copy from the Pittsburgh *Post* of Saturday, is, as that paper claims, a voluntary testimonial from a leading Republican of Johnstown to the honesty, integrity and life-long devotion of Hon. A. H. Coffroth to the interests of the poor and unfriended, and is also, we may add, a befitting tribute to a gentleman who has been most basely maligned by the Johnstown *Tribune* and its perjured witness, Lilley :

JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 23, 1878.—The *Tribune* of this place has been quite busy promulgating slanderous articles calculated to influence and mislead the voters of this Congressional district against the Hon. A. H. Coffroth of Somerset. As a fair-minded man and an Independent Republican I desire through your columns to testify in behalf of the gentleman so grossly misrepresented.

In reference to the charges of the paper mentioned, I will only say that Gen. Coffroth's clear and convincing refutation is sufficient, even to those who do not know him. Among his friends and acquaintances nothing was required. The reaction has already set in, and hundreds of manly, independent Republicans will cast their vote for the gentleman in November.

The writer, a soldier during the late war, first became acquainted with Brig. Gen. Coffroth in 1863 and the incidents mentioned occurred under his personal observation. The General was an ardent Union man, possessed the confidence and friendship of the martyred Lincoln, and was pre-eminently the soldiers' and sailors' friend.

During his first year in Congress, in passing up the White House steps to an interview with the President, he noticed two lonely women in tears, with infants in their arms, awaiting admission to the building. His generous heart was touched at the sight, and crossing over, he kindly inquired their trouble. They replied, "We are from Schuylkill county, Pa.; have been in this country only a few years; our husbands were drafted and we, with large, helpless families, will starve."

"Have you seen the member of Congress from your district?" said Mr. C.

They answered, "Yes; but he can do nothing."

The women were told to remain there until he returned.

After completing his business with Mr. Lincoln he related the story of the poor Irish women sitting on the steps outside, pleading so earnestly in their behalf that the President accorded them an immediate interview, and after listening to their sorrowful tale, exclaimed, with tears rolling down his cheeks, "Would to God I could end this cruel war and send all the husbands, fathers and sons to their love ones."

An order for the discharge of the two men was given, and General Coffroth personally saw it carried out and the now happy families on the train for their homes.

An honest mechanic of Tyrone, Blair county, responded to the call for volunteers early in 1861, and served his country as a patriotic soldier.

In the beginning of 1864, while his regiment was in camp, he received a letter from home announcing the serious illness of his wife, whom he had not seen for nearly three years. He exerted every effort to obtain a short leave of absence to see his sick wife and little ones, but was refused. He took French leave, was absent ten days at his home in Tyrone, reported for duty, was tried by a court martial, and sentenced to a loss of back pay and bounty amounting to $500, and to do double duty for a period of sixty days.

The poor fellow knew not what to do. His member of Congress was written to, but as is usually the case with a citizen possessing little or no influence nothing came of it. One of his comrades from Somerset county, recommended him to write to Congressman Coffroth.

He did so, and to his surprise at the end of five days an order was received by a messenger direct from Washington, setting aside the findings of the Court, and restoring the soldier to his former post of honor, with all back pay, bounty, etc. The party named is now a useful and respected citizen of Tyrone, who will bear testimony to the above facts.

Many similar can be cited of the disinterested affection and friendship for the poor and unfortunate.

The Pettigord affair, wherein a widowed mother and an only sister from Chambersburg were protected, and their interests advanced; the Coyote affair, when a wayward son's life was saved through his noble efforts.

The writer had occasion to seek a favor from the Secretaries of the War and Naval Departments in 1865. Through his friends he sought the assistance of Senators Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, and Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland. The solicitations of these gentlemen were long letters in behalf of the desired object. Weeks passed by and nothing was accomplished. Application was then made to Gen. Coffroth in the morning, and the same evening all was completed satisfactorily. No letters were written, but the matter, as in all the cases mentioned received the personal attention of Mr. Coffroth himself.

Now, Mr. Editor, I, nor none of my friends, have an axe to grind, or any advantage to be gained by my statements in the matter. Mr. Coffroth has not been consulted, and is not aware of the writer's intentions.

In conclusion, I would most earnestly recommend all honest, right-minded, unselfish voters to remember the soldiers and sailors' friend in November. Yours truly, J. A. G.

ANTI-CAMERON REPUBLICANS.—An independent journal of very acute powers of observation is the Reading *Eagle*, which in a recent article discusses the Senatorial question in this State. Premising that the late elections have made it certain that the Democrats will control both branches of the next Congress, the *Eagle* goes on :

"We have a United States Senator to elect in Pennsylvania. The Republicans who are dissatisfied with the Camerons, have a splendid opportunity now to strike down the power which has controlled them for so long a time. With the Camerons out of the way, there will be a new deal, and those Republicans who have been slighted by the Camerons will have a fine opportunity to come to the front in the Republican party. So long as Cameron is in the United States Senate there is no hope for any anti-Cameron Republican obtaining position and place. Allegiance to Cameron first is the test, no matter what you have done for the Republican success in the past. That counts for little when compared to Cameron success and rule. Have not the Camerons had enough? Shall the great Republican party endorse the principle, that so high and patriotic an office as a seat in the United States Senate shall be by the will of the father, transferred to the son? Are the people to have no voice in the selection? Are there not dozens of true and able Republicans who would better represent the party and State in the Senate than Don Cameron? We have no doubt there are plenty of such men. We repeat therefore, that now is just the time for the Republicans who dislike Cameron to strike a blow, by voting for legislative candidates who will vote against returning Cameron to the Senate. If Cameron is returned to the Senate, after his term is out he will likely be re-elected, and so the office will continue to be held by him until his son is old enough to take it off his hands. Such will not be the case if he is succeeded by a new man. The first thing to be done, therefore, is to defeat Cameron, and the only way this can be done is to defeat his candidates for the Legislature.

"It is because of these very considerations, now largely engaging the attention of prominent Republicans, that Reverdy Quay has decreed there shall be no discussion of the Senatorial question, or of Candidate Cameron's fitness for the position. He has therefore instructed his partizan journals, and all the "independent" papers he can reach, to ignore the Senatorship. The legislative candidates too, although without exception "set up" by the Mackey-Quay-Cameron influence are forbidden to speak."

A TESTIMONIAL TO MR. DILL'S LIBERALITY AND UPRIGHTNESS.—The following letter appears in the Boston *Pilot*, a Catholic paper, of last week :

LEWISBURG, Pa., Oct. 14, 1878.—I notice with regret in your last week's edition that you call attention to an article published in the *Catholic Standard* of Philadelphia charging Hon. A. H. Dill, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, with being a Know Nothing. While you do not specially indorse the article, yet the mere notice of it is calculated to do an injury to an estimable and worthy gentleman.

I was born a Catholic, and have lived in the same town with Mr. Dill for the past eighteen years, and I know that the charge is not true, and that only the ingenuity of political malice could originate such a slander. The best refutation of the charge is found in Mr. Dill's age; he is now 42 years of age. As the dark lanterns of Know Nothingism went out in 1855, it could not have received from him a voting support.

While Mr. Dill is not a Catholic, he is no bigot, and was one of a number of gentlemen of this place that offered our denomination a lot free, on which to build a church, also a large subscription towards the erection of the church.

I write this letter in vindication of one who has always been my friend, and who, if elected Governor, would act as impartially towards us as he would toward Protestants.

Hoping you will give space to these few lines in the columns of the good old *Pilot*, which has been a welcome visitor to my family for the past twenty years,

Respectfully yours, JAMES WALL.

I can with safety certify to the good and irreproachable character of the writer; likewise to the facts stated above, viz., that the Hon. A. H. Dill offered a lot for the erection of a Catholic church to me. What I do not wish to mingle in politics, I deem it but meet and just to state the truth.

REV. M. A. O'NEILL,
St. Mary's church, Lykens, Pa.

NEXT TUESDAY will be the day to put in your vote. Don't you forget it.

A Terrible Wind Storm.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST AND A GREAT AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—A tempestuous gale of unprecedented severity swept over the city yesterday morning, commencing about 2:30 a. m., reaching its height between 6 and 7:30, and subsiding with heavy rain toward 9 a. m. During these brief morning hours incalculable damage was done by the wind, which raged with the fury of a hurricane. Not in many years, if ever before, has there been so much damage done in the streets, public squares, and along the river fronts,

Many public school buildings are damaged, and public squares are devastated. Over forty churches, of all denominations, were more or less damaged by the demolition of steeples, etc., several of which are expected to fall at any moment. The Walnut street Presbyterian church was badly damaged. The spire, which is 180 feet high, was blown down, and in its fall struck the roof of a building and very badly damaged it. In its fall a portion of the church roof was carried with it, and the vestibule of the church and organ loft filled with debris. The organ was demolished. The damage to the church amounts to $35,000. The steeple of the First Baptist church, 160 feet high, was blown down. In its fall the spire doubled up, the base falling into the churchyard, and the top, with the bell, fell into the street. The damage is $22,000. In its fall the top of the spire struck houses opposite, damaging them considerably. The spire of the Emanuel German Lutheran church, 220 feet high, was also among the many church steeples blown down yesterday. A great many market houses and passenger railway depots were badly damaged, and hundreds of dwellings, chiefly in the northwestern section of the city, were unroofed—some of them entirely demolished. The shed for departing trains at the Pennsylvania railroad depot, in West Philadelphia, was demolished, involving a loss of between forty thousand and fifty thousand dollars. The whole eastern end of the Twelfth and Sixteenth street passenger railway depot was leveled to the ground. Shoemacker's piano forte factory, Eleventh and Catherine streets, was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

The two western spans of the Falls of the Schuylkill bridge on the Reading railroad fell into the river and stopped all trains in that direction. Along the Delaware river front no less than twenty warehouses are without roofs. The Reading railroad ferry house and slip above South street were demolished. The tide was the highest known for twenty-seven years.

Several fatal casualties are reported.—Morris Ohmer, a watchman, was killed by a large beam falling on him at the Reading railroad Company's machine shops. An unknown man was killed at a bridge on the Holmesburg pike by the roof of a stable falling upon him. John Atling was instantly killed by the roof of the Reading railroad shop falling upon him. An unknown man was killed in Cedar Hill cemetery by a falling tree. An unknown man was killed at the Reading Railroad Company's coal sheds, Lehigh avenue. An unknown man was killed by a falling roof on Ridge avenue. A newspaper carrier was struck by a falling tree at the Naval Asylum and killed. It is thought estimated that the injured will number seventy five.

At Camden the storm was very severe, causing great damage to property. Passengers who came up on the West Jersey railroad state that in that locality numerous barns were destroyed, cattle killed, and fences blown down, while uprooted trees were scattered in all directions.

At Pottstown, Pa., the nail mill of the Pottstown Iron Company was blown down. The loss is $25,000. The Madison bridge, spanning the Schuylkill river, was almost completely destroyed.

In Scranton and Wilkesbarre buildings were dismantled, trees uprooted and roofs blown off. Advices from the surrounding towns report great damage to property.

In Chester seventy dwellings and stores were unroofed. Nineteen buildings were blown down altogether. Three churches are partially destroyed, and eleven manufacturing places so much damaged that work will have to be suspended for a while, and a number of people thus thrown out of employment.

In Harrisburg buildings were unroofed, sewers choked up, cellars flooded, and trees and shrubbery blown down. Trains on all the roads were delayed several hours by washouts. A bridge on the Northern Central railroad at Goldsboro was washed away. Reports from the surrounding country show great damage has been done.

The steamer Express, plying between Baltimore and the Potomac river, foundered near the mouth of the Potomac, and twenty to twenty five lives were lost. The steamer Matilda, with a crew of sixteen, besides passengers, which left Fredericksburg, Virginia, on Monday evening, has not been heard of since, and portions of her wheel house have been picked up. The pilot steamer Maryland is also missing. The ship A. S. Davis, of Searsport, Me., was totally wrecked eight miles south of Cape Henry, and all but one of her crew of nineteen perished. Ten lives were lost in Delaware river and bay during the storm.

—A special from Vincennes, Ind., gives an account of the murder of John D. Vacelet, wife and two sons, about two miles south of that city. Pierre Provost, who lived with them as a farm hand, gave the alarm to the nearest neighbor, about a mile away, at 4 o'clock Thursday morning, having come to them in his night clothes, and saying in broken English they had a rough time over at Vacelet's. On going to the house the neighbors found the two sons, aged 14 and 16, in bed, the father lying in the doorway of an adjoining room, and in the next room the mother in her bed, all dead and cold. The deed had evidently been done with an axe, the heads and throats of the victims being gashed and cut by such a weapon. Two or three bloody axes were found. Provost is under arrest, and can give no satisfactory account of the affair. He claims to have also been attacked by the murderers and escaped, but this is already proven to be untrue. Threats of lynching him did not seemingly disturb him, and he preserves an astonishing composure amid the excitement.

—The Protestant and Catholic clergymen of New Haven, Conn., have been holding a conference looking to an agreement as to the character of the religious services that should be introduced in the public schools of that city. It appears that Ex President Woolsey, Dr. Leonard Bacon and Fathers Fitzpatrick and Murphy took part in the conference. It was agreed to recommend to the School Committee that thirty lessons from the Old and New Testaments, thirty hymns and the Ten Commandments, as written in Deuteronomy, should be read in the schools, but that in any school in which one third of the pupils were Catholics these pupils should have the privilege of attending religious worship in a separate room. It was also provided that the Lord's prayer should be read without the concluding sentence. "For thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen."

UP WITH THE FLAG

FALL SEASON, 1878.

Hurrah for another Large Business

There is nothing dingy or forbidding about OAK HALL this Fall. The personal attention of Mr. Wanamaker brightened up everything about the place, and the Fall Trade with a

GRAND SEND-OFF

$700,000 in Clothing and Cloths is under the big roof, and

The Talk about the Place

shows that the people have discovered that

Oak Hall is "Home,"

and that, after all, it is best to

"Stick to Old Friends."

The fact is, we have outstripped every former effort, and forward, this season,

BETTER STOCK,
BETTER CUT,
BETTER MADE.

We rely on our TRUE and TRIED GOODS

TRUSTWORTHY PRICES,

and, on the basis of low prices, good goods, and thorough satisfaction to our customers, propose to do a larger business than ever.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts.,
—PHILADELPHIA.—

P. S.—Most of our old Salesmen will be found on our floors.

News and Other Nottings.

—Two men killed and one injured at Petrolia Wednesday. Nitro-glycerine.

—McGill, who murdered his mistress, Mary Kelly, at Cleveland, Ohio, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

—Henry W. Tyler, a desperado at Lowell, O., shot and killed his wife and then put a bullet through his own head, dying a few moments afterwards.

—Besides the Rev. Mr. De La Matyr, who has been elected to Congress in Indiana, there were five other Methodist ministers who had accepted nominations.

—After piously caring for the grave of his dead father for twenty six years a resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., found that the body had been stolen years and years ago.

—Jane Campbell, eighty five years of age, fell down stairs at her residence, in Harrisburg, on Friday night, sustaining injuries that caused her death in a short time.

—A young married woman recently gave birth to a boy while making an ascent in the captive balloon at Paris. The Philadelphia *Record* hopes he will not be an heir apparent.

—The deaths of ministers, by yellow fever, down to the present, foot up fifty six. Of these twenty four were Catholic priests, thirty one Protestant ministers, and one Jewish rabbi.

—A few days ago two carrier pigeons, brought from Scranton, were let loose in Windsor, York county, flying home, a distance of sixty one miles, in one hour and twenty minutes.

—Monsignore Prosperi has left to his cousin, Leo XIII., a small wooden crucifix which Louis XVI. carried on the scaffold. It was given to Monsignore Prosperi by the Count de Flenry.

—Rev. N. A. Gallagher, of St. Patrick's church, Columbus, O., has been appointed by Archbishop Purcell administrator of the Diocese of Columbus, vice Bishop Rosecrans, deceased.

—A little child, son of August Gable, of Shenandoah, Pa., who was playing with other children around an out-door fire at that place on Friday last, fell into the flames and was burned to death.

—General Benjamin F. Larne, one of the men who carried Winfield Scott off the field at Lundy's Lane, died recently at the Home for Disabled Soldiers, near Dayton, Ohio, aged nearly one hundred years.

—The Memphis *Avalanche* praises the blacks for the good care taken of the residence property of the absent whites, though many of them were destitute and had to be supported by the public charity.

—The latest New England mob disgraced Harwinton, Conn., by trying to lynch a German offender. He escaped, and the mob vented its wrath on his house, which they sheared, tarred and feathered.

—Snow fell in Kansas and Western Missouri on Saturday, and at night the atmosphere was cold, with indications of more snow. There has been no snow storm so early in the season in those sections for sixteen years.

—An honest farmer sent some handsome game and black Spanish fowls to the Kingston (Ont.) Exhibition. The judges washed the birds and it came out that the former were painted and that the latter had their legs blackleaded.

—Snow to the depth of nine inches fell in the northwestern part of Ontario, Canada, on last Monday night, doing great damage to fruit and other trees. At Manitee, Michigan, the snow was between a foot and fifteen inches deep.

—A workman in a Troy mill was guiding a red hot rod of iron between two rollers. He stumbled forward, and the rod entered his mouth passed out through his cheek, and coiled round and round his body. He was frightfully burned, yet he will recover.

—A twenty pound keg of powder exploded in the arms of Colonel William J. Samford, Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third Alabama district, when he was a boy, and on hearing that the lad had escaped without injury Senator Yancy predicted that he would live to be hung—or elected to something.

—In his recent charge, the Bishop of Chichester (England) said that from one church alone in his diocese five clergymen had lately passed over to Rome, and they had to the utmost of their power leavened all they could influence. No man could say how far the poison extended. The path to Rome has been smoothed by excessive and illegal ritual.

—"Chickens of a fearful character could not be said of a turkey belonging to Oz. Williams, a leading farmer. Mr. Williams has a flock of fowls whose bodies are covered with a thick matting of soft, white down, the absence of flappers, called by courtesy, these curious chickens reproduction at the Georgia State Fair.

—Prairie fires raged for a week in Nebraska and Kansas, causing destruction of property. There is a report that the town of Arkansas City, in Nebraska, containing 500 people, has been entirely destroyed. Many are known to have perished in the flames in different localities. The fires are accused of starting the forest in many places.

—James McGloin, of No. 111 Hudson street, New York city, was arrested one evening charged with attempting to stab up his wife Mary. She was in bed, her injuries received at the hands of her husband, who, it is said, got home drunk he set fire to the bed clothes. Some matches. The woman leaped out of the window, and the street enveloped in flames, which were with difficulty extinguished. Both parties are considered fatal.

—Mr. James Black, of Lancaster, has been a candidate for nomination for many living man. He has been elected to many city offices from President of the United States all the way down to Constable, but has never secured a single election. This year he is a candidate for Congress on the Prohibition ticket in the Lancaster district. He will doubtless receive a handsome vote, but will doubtedly awaits him.

—The fair now in progress in the Catholic Cathedral in New York is one of the grandest enterprises of the kind ever held in this country. The attendance is crowded, especially in the evenings, as many as 20,000 persons being at one time. It is expected that the fair will be a substantial success to the cause for which it is held, the most magnificent affair of this character ever held on this continent.

—A cable telegram announces the death of Cardinal Paul Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin. This distinguished prelate was born in Dublin, in 1803. He was appointed Archbishop of Armagh in 1849, and two years afterwards was transferred to the See of Dublin. In 1866 he was created a Cardinal. He was the first Irishman ever birth raised to the Cardinalate since the Reformation, and the first time in centuries the priests educated in the Propaganda.

—A lad named George Deitz, aged seven, a playmate, aged seven, at Pittsburg, on Wednesday has been confined to his bed. The injured boy is not expected to live. The circumstances of the affair are as follows: George Deitz and Fred Schaubuhl had been playing in the yard and had a little quarrel. George Deitz went into the house and brought out a shotgun, and pointing at Fred, but missed him and shot Fred Schaubuhl, Fred's little brother, who was about seven. About five shot entered the boy in the face and neck, entirely destroying his left eye and wounding the other.

—Esther Cahill, formerly a domestic in the employ of Father Rogers, of Newport, R. I., called upon that clergyman on Saturday evening, desi

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebonsburg, Pa..

FRIDAY, - - - NOV. 1, 1878.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

RALLY FOR THE RIGHT.—Democratic meetings will be held at the following times and places:

JOHNSTOWN, Saturday, October 26th. This meeting will be held in Union Hall, and will be addressed by Hon. ERNEST H. NAKLE in the German language.

SCHWENKSVILLE, Croyle township, Wednesday, October 30th.

EBENSBURG, Friday, November 1st.

GEISTOWN, Richland township, Saturday, November 2d.

PORTAGE STATION, Portage township, Friday, November 1st.

HEMLOCK, Washington township, Saturday, November 2d.

ST. NICHOLAS, Barr township, Saturday, November 2d.

PATTONVILLE, Susquehanna township, Saturday, November 2d.

LOUDONVILLE, White township, Monday, November 4th.

GALLITZIN, Gallitzin borough, Monday, November 4th.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Blair township, Monday, November 4th.

All voters are cordially invited to attend. The meetings will commence at 7 o'clock, P. M., and will be addressed by competent speakers. JOS. MCDONALD, Chairman.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Home news is mighty scarce this week.

—A slight fall of snow and piercing cold winds prevailed yesterday.

—To-day is All Saints day, a holiday of obligation in the Catholic Church.

—The very best sewing machines can be bought at Barkers for $25—sew they can.

—Clothing for men and boys, very cheap for cash at Barkers. A new lot of overcoats just received.

—Miss Rose Spenger, of Jonstown has gone to Missouri to enter a convent of the Holy Rythe Order.

—M. L. Oatman has just received a large stock of ladies' coats, latest styles and textures, very pretty and very cheap.

—The Altoona opera house is to have a new drop curtain. With that remark we close the curtain.—P. Gray Meek-ly.

—The largest stock, the finest selections, and the lowest prices, are the three graces exhibition at Oatman's cheap cash store.

—Ladies' coats in great variety and of all styles at Barkers. Now is the time to buy. Don't wait until the best ones have been picked out.

—It is rumored that a new time-table, making very decided changes in the running of passenger trains, will soon be issued by the Pa. R. R. authorities.

—Capt. A. M. Lloyd, of Hollidaysburg, stepped into a gutter Sunday night while coming from church, and sprained his back. Another argument for Ingersoll.

—If you have eggs, chickens, turkeys or anything to sell, take them to Barkers, where you can get more for them and buy goods at lower prices than at any other store in town.

—"Strawberry bass" is what they call the latest imposition in the fish line to the residents near Hollidaysburg. Each fish, we hear, has a "strawberry mark" on its arm.

—The Commissioners of Blair county have rescinded their order to the Sheriff forbidding him to receive persons who were committed to jail for riding on railroad cars without permission.

—M. J. Teitelbaum the "Cheap John" of Loretto, says that any person can save 25 per cent. on the dollar by buying boots, shoes, etc., at his store. The experiment is well worth trying, anyhow.

—Halloween was enthusiastically celebrated last night in the usual way by the boys of Ebensburg, and as a consequence pool dogs were enraptured by frequent visits from cabbage stalks.

—Factory flannels of their own make can be bought from M'Laughlin Brothers, agents, at 40 cents per yard. Think of that and then ask yourself whether it will pay to buy with the best of flannel at such prices.

—It is announced on good authority, that there has been a remarkable improvement in the department of the young men and women of Hollidaysburg within the last six months for which there was abundant room in the papers of that place told one-half the truth.

—D. M. Barr, Esq., has been postmaster at Roaring Springs, Blair county, for fifteen years in succession, having been appointed in 1863. The probabilities are that so long as he remains there Barr will be postmaster, and if he moves away the Roaring Springers will be Barr of a postmaster.

—Constable Harris of Johnstown landed in jail here on Tuesday forenoon two young men named Boyle and Rodgers, who had been tried before Esquire Strayer on the charge of attacking the boss driver in the Slope Mine of the Cambria Works, found guilty and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

—Hold your breaths, ladies. No, don't hold your breaths but hold yourselves in readiness to see after awhile, pretty soon, the finest stock of millinery and fancy goods for fall and winter wear ever displayed in Ebensburg. Mrs. R. E. Jones has gone East and that's what she proposes to bring home with her.

—Some may make *light* about not being able to warm their salt these days, but when a whole barrel full of pure alum salt can be bought at $1.85 and the best of carbon oil at 25 cents per gallon from M. J. Teitelbaum, Loretto, it strikes us that any man willing to work is able to earn enough to buy such needful articles even in these hard times.

—Mr. A. D. Criste desires us to say that he is not of the crack for County Treasurer, reports of his withdrawal, as he alleges, to the contrary notwithstanding. We are much mistaken in our estimation of the people of the county if Mr. Criste don't have good and sufficient reasons ere many days for wishing he had never got on the track.

—Theodore Tilton is to lecture in Altoona on Saturday night of next week on the subject of "Heart's Ease." If Theodore has more of that commodity than he knows what to do with he had better ship some of it to Beecher, whose wife has just issued a book which tells "How to Make Home Happy"—and get which her husband don't seem to understand.

—The Altoona *Tribune* says that a trout 13½ inches in length was caught by a fisherman in the river at bridge No. 10, between Tyrone and Spruce Creek, Wednesday, while fishing for suckers. It was hurt so badly in the catching that it could not be returned to the water. Colonel Campbell, of that place (what place?) became possessor of the beauty.

—Major Black, the courteous gate-keeper and policeman at the Pa. R. R. depot, Altoona, was laid up over a few days ago, not with rage, but with one of Job's comforters on the side of his nose, and as we come within an inch of being in a like painful predicament, we are almost sorry that he got rid of the excrescence before we had time to tender him our sympathies.

—A tattered jacket may oftimes cover a happy heart, but it is neither pleasant to look upon or comfortable to wear; and this leads us to say that no cheaper place or better work of clothing can be found in or out of Johnstown county than at Star Hall Clothing House, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, which is presided over by that clever gentleman and liberal dealer, James J. Murphy.

—Three tickets will be voted next Tuesday—one headed *State*, containing the name of the candidate for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of Internal Affairs; another ticket headed *Judiciary*, containing the name of the candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and the third headed *County*, containing the name of the candidate for Congress, and also the names of the candidates for county offices.

—James Malone, of Hollidaysburg, a lineal descendant, it may be, of the renowned "Widow Malone," is represented as having two bushels of empty medicine bottles vials and pill boxes, the contents of which he has swallowed within the last two years. The strangest part of the story is that he is still living and appears to be in good health. It is to such as Malone who have built up the fortunes of the patent medicine fraternity.

—The rail road shops at Altoona have received an order for building ten oil tanks.

—Although it was stated in several papers after the late disastrous fire in the oil town of Edenburg, Clarion county, that it would never be rebuilt, we are gratified to learn from the *Oil Times* that over fifty buildings are rapidly being erected in the burnt district, many of them of a much more substantial character than those that were destroyed. The place bids fair speedily to rise, Phoenix-like, from its ashes.

—Brother Over, of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, and Mr. J. Dall Wilkins, while on their way to a Republican meeting at Canoe creek Monday night, were thrown from a buggy in consequence of the horse accidentally stepping into a ditch. The former gentleman was turned *Over* and *Over* by being dragged a distance of about forty feet, but fortunately escaped with only a few slight bruises. Mr. Wilkins had his nose somewhat injured.

—The little girl in Prospect borough who was so badly injured the other day by the explosion of an oil can and the subsequent attempts to subdue the flames, as noted in another item, was at latest accounts in a very critical condition, with little or no hope for her recovery. It is stated as a rather singular coincidence that an older sister of the little unfortunate lost her life in a similar manner, being literally roasted alive, not a great while ago.

—During an altercation between a blacksmith named Bernard O'Neill and a young man named John Riley, near Scottdale, Westmoreland county, on Saturday evening last, the former shoved the latter out of the doorway, and in the fall his neck was broken and instant death was the result. O'Neill was subsequently arrested, and as the tragedy occurred in Fayette county, just beyond the Westmorland line, he was taken to Uniontown and lodged in jail.

—We see it stated that the Chairmen of the Democratic and Republican State Committees have joined in requesting election officers throughout the State to first count the vote for State candidates (including Judge of the Supreme Court, and that comparisons be made with the vote for Auditor General in 1877. If this request is complied with it will greatly facilitate the task of ascertaining the general result at an earlier hour than will be otherwise possible.

—The firm of Lemmon & Murray having ceased to exist owing to the death of the junior member, the surviving partner, Dr. Wm. Lemmon is a xious to close out certain departments of the business as speedily as possible, and therefore offers for sale a large lot of jewelry, miscellaneous books, notions, etc., at first cost, and in many instances at less than cost. Persons wishing to invest in articles of that kind will never have a better chance to secure bargains. [11-1.-4t.]

—Tell it not in Gath, proclaim it not in the streets of Askalon, but intimate it as loudly as you have a mind to throughout the confins of Cambria and adjoining counties, to the citizens thereof, that the best place in Central Pennsylvania to buy a tip-top suit of fashionable, well-made and serviceable clothing for winter wear or any other wear is at Godfrey Wolff's popular cheap clothing store, next door to the post-office, Altoona, Pa. A splendid new stock just received.

—Winter is coming—how sad is the tho't—and how foolish the man who prepares for it not, knowing full well that its rigors will fall on those who forget that S. Blumenthal has boots for the short and boots for the tall, as well as shoes for the ladies, for misses, for boys, and also for him who full manhood enjoys; all which he will sell—nay, almost bestow—for his prices, you see, are so wonderful low—on those who the saving of money keep always in view, and call at his place on Eleventh avenue—1119, Altoona, Pa.

—John Orner, formerly a resident of Summitville, this county, where he was an institution in the days of the old Portage railroad and who for many years was a blacksmith in the employ of the Pioneer Company in the palmy days of stage coaches and canal packets, died near Lewistown on the 17th ult., aged about 78 years. He was one of the most powerful muscled men in the State, and was often heard to say that when born he was the ugliest baby in Christendom, and had succeeded in holding his own on that score ever since.

—The unique advertisement of Mr. L. M. Woolf, of Johnstown, the poor man's friend and one-price clothier, printed on this page, will be sure to attract the attention of all our readers, every one of whom will find it to his interest to give Mr. Woolf a call, for we speak by the book when we say that he is not only prepared to promise the best of wearing apparel at the very lowest prices, but is abundantly able to fulfil his promises to the very letter. He is not a Woolf in sheep's clothing, but a Woolf up to his eyes in cheap clothing.

—We learn from a private source, but trust there is no truth in the rumor, that a young man very respectable connected in Altoona has been found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hung somewhere in the west, and that several of his relatives have gone hither to bid him a final farewell previous to his execution, which, it is said, has been fixed for an early day. The story is not an impossible nor even an improbable one, but we nevertheless hope that it is without foundation in fact.

—For the first time since coming among us, so far as we are aware, Mr. T. H. Heist, the popular landlord of the Mountain House in this place, mounted the stump on behalf of Democratic men and measures, and made several telling speeches in the German language among the yeomenry of northern Cambria during the past week. Like everything else he undertakes to do, Mr. Heist put vigor and sound sense into his utterances, and being a good talker and a ready reasoner, his speeches were well received and we hope did much good.

—An old lady friend of ours residing in Altoona, who possibly would not thank us for mentioning her name, had her pocket picked at Harrisburg, a few days ago while returning from Philadelphia, the light-fingered scamp who did the little job succeeding, if we are rightly informed, in securing seventy dollars in cash, a railroad pass, and several other articles of value to the rightful owner at least. We commiserate our venerable friend on her heavy loss, but congratulate her on the fact that she is able to stand the pressure without any serious discomfort.

—The Altoona *Tribune* of Last Friday said that on the previous day Capt. Adams, the Greenback candidate for Congress, was at the depot in that place, solitary and alone, strolling up and down the flagging, carpet sack in hand, like a lost sheep in Israel, until Jacob M. Campbell dismounted from the train going east and grasped the Captain's hand, after which they both took the cars for Tyrone. Straws show which way the wind blows, and if the Democrats who intend to vote for Adams will deliberately walk into the trap that is prepared for them, they richly merit their fate, and deserve to be caught.

—If it be true that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," then indeed will the gratification of Major Thompson and his efficient aids, "Jim" and "Bob," be of long continuance, for the fact cannot be "rubbed out" that the new store-room into which they have recently moved is "a thing of beauty" in every sense of the word. Elegantly improved, elaborately finished, neatly arranged and abundantly supplied with the best and richest of goods of every description, it is indeed a place which lovers of the beautiful cannot fail to admire, and where seekers after bargains can purchase all they need in dry goods, dress goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, groceries, etc., at as moderate prices as articles of like merit can be bought anywhere.

—The oft-tried and always successful method of gladdening the reportorial heart by furnishing a first-class local item has just been repeated in Johnstown. A ten-year-old daughter of Mr. John Henahan, of Prospect sought to hurry up a dilatory fire Monday forenoon by pouring coal oil on the flames. The result may be readily conjectured, and it is therefore scarcely necessary for us to say that the can exploded and a portion of the burning liquid ran down the poor girl's back and arms, injuring her very severely, though it is the opinion of the doctor that if some other method than throwing water on the little unfortunate could have been adopted for quenching the flames, her condition would not be near so critical as it now is, the sudden shock and consequent chill having completely prostrated the girl.

—The many friends of Miss Annie E. Jones, formerly of this place, but more recently of Zanesville, Ohio, will be glad to learn that she has united her fortunes with Mr. Richard Prichard, of Pittsburgh, who, it is to be hoped, will prove worthy of the love and devotion of our fair young friend. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's mother on last Thursday evening. May peace and prosperity ever be with them.

—"Nell" McVicker, a colored woman residing in this place, succeeded on Wednesday last in climbing to the top of a tall pine tree which stands in front of the house and towers fully ten feet above the roof of one of our citizens, and after reaching her lofty perch coolly proceeded to pick off all the burs within reach and quietly dropped them to her expectant "Missus," standing beneath. Parties who witnessed the feat confidently anticipated a reopening of the black-burying season, but "Nell" and her friends, and their name is legion, are glad to know that like Zacchens of old she is none the worse of her venture.

—"Do boys ever construct anything worth talking about?" is a question which Mr. John Dubois, a wealthy citizen of Clearfield county, has answered in the affirmative by inventing a hinged dam, (take care not to reverse the title,) which he claims can be placed in such rivers as the Conemaugh, Allegheny, or Ohio—not forgetting Harry White's renowned Kiskiminetas—and can be operated by the stream itself. The elevating and depressing is done by sluices and wickets, and the inventor is firm in the belief that the thing will work like a charm. Mr. Dubois invented and put into practical use several years ago a system of sluice dams for "splashing" logs in the smaller streams of Clearfield county, and which have also been utilized in the northern part of this county. They answer the purpose for which they are intended, and Mr. D. is confident that the hinged dam for rivers will be found available under all circumstances.

—The Commissioners appointed to select a site for the new or Middle Penitentiary, after having visited Altoona, Tyrone, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and perhaps one or two other places, decided last week in favor of Huntingdon. Twenty acres to be donated by the town authorities will be enclosed by a wall thirty-two feet high and of immense thickness.—The building will be of stone, one story in height, radiating from an octagonal structure in the centre, and three hundred and fifty cells will be finished before the prison is turned over to the Board of Inspectors. The site of the building will be on the south side of the river. A meeting of the Huntingdon Board of Trade was held on last Saturday evening and a committee appointed to confer with the Penitentiary Commission and make arrangements for the transfer of deeds, etc. It is not likely that work on the structure itself will be commenced before spring.

—"C. Simon & Co. before purchasing elsewhere," is an injunction we have been endeavoring to impress upon our readers for several weeks past, and as C. Simon & Co. keep an extensive dry goods establishment in Altoona, and Charles Simon is proprietor of a clothing store in the same city fully stocked with the best of garments, as well as hats, caps, etc., for men and boys, and hats, coats and novelties for ladies and children, both being easy to find, we trust that those of our readers who do their shopping in Altoona have not passed by in silence the advice so presistently given them. If they have, they will find it to their interest to change their tactics at once, and if they have not they need no assurance from us that they have done well and will continue to do well so long as they keep on buying from Charles Simon and C. Simon & Co., 1230 and 1307 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, Pa. "Simon says up" with honest dealing —"Simon says down" with the prices on all kinds of goods. New advertisement next week.

—Some of the Greenbackers are boasting very loudly of the wonderful things they will accomplish at the election next Tuesday in Allegheny township. We are loth to believe that there is even one Democrat in that old and steadfast township who can be seduced into voting the Greenback ticket, which will simply be a vote thrown away, and we doubt very much whether there is a Democrat in old Allegheny who is willing now to desert the party with which he has always acted, and thereby assist to lessen its chances of obtaining a victory in the State, and also in this Congressional district. A vote for Mason, or a vote for Adams, will amount to nothing so far as they are concerned, but will indirectly aid the election of Hoyt and Campbell. If there are any Democrats in that township who have thought of voting the Greenback ticket we trust they will think twice before they commit such an act of political folly. Allegheny township must sustain her well earned reputation, and not forfeit the high opinion entertained of her by the Democracy of the county.

—General David D. Colton, a prominent and very wealthy citizen of San Francisco, who died in that city about two weeks ago was Deputy Sheriff under Mr. Charles McDermott after that gentleman was elected Sheriff of Siskiyou county, California, about the year 1852. The miners first elected Colton, but it turned out that he was not twenty-one years old, and was therefore ineligible. They then elected McDermott, who appointed Colton his deputy, and he in turn was elected to succeed McDermott when the latter's term of office expired. Charles McDermott resided in this place when the Mexican war broke out, and was a member of the Cambria Guards, an organization which served during the war under Captain James Murray, who died here only three weeks ago. After the war was over Mr. McDermott went to California, where he became, as above stated, Sheriff of Siskiyou county and was afterwards killed in a running fight with the Indians. Fort McDermott, in the north-eastern part of that State, was named after him. He was connected with the McDermott families of Clearfield township, this county.

—Is William Lilley's occupation gone, and can it be possible that the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune* will permit the election to pass over without a supplementary statement from him in regard to the sale of a naval cadership by Gen. Coffroth. Although his success in that line has not been encouraging, we confidently expected to see Lilley once more come to the assistance of the *Tribune*, and admit that if it was neither Berwind nor Kuhnhart who had furnished him with $1,200, to be divided between himself and Gen. Coffroth, it was some *other* young man, whose name he cannot now remember, but that it had a *German* sound. But it seems that this is not to be. Then farewell! venerable but vulnerable William Lilley! If we part from you with regret, as we do, for you are a man of most astonishing *fancy*, and have been to us a source of infinite amusement, with what a feeling of positive anguish must your fast friend, the editor of the *Tribune*, regard your final disappearance from the stand, as his trusted witness against Gen. Coffroth—as the man above all others, from whom so much was expected and so little was obtained! Again, William, farewell.

—There are some queer people in the "Richlands," as a portion of Dean township, in this county, is called. David Wertz and David Yingling, while returning from church last Sunday week, mounted a fence by the wayside and engaged in a discussion on various topics. During the conversation Yingling stated as a remarkable fact that there were no stones in Iowa, of the truth of which assertion Wertz then and there expressed serious doubts, for the reason, as he alleged, that Yingling has never been in Iowa, and therefore knew nothing about it; to which Yingling rejoined that if he had not been there his father had, and he was good authority on the subject. Wertz denied that either of them had ever been in that State, and expressed his belief that the son of old Fred. Yingling was a blasted liar, whereupon Yingling jumped off the fence, picked up a club, and striking Wertz on the breast, landed him on his back on the other side of the fence. Yingling then started on a run, but Wertz, picking up a stone, sent it after him with such unerring skill that it hit him squarely on the back of the head, and laid him sprawling on the ground. Here is a solid foundation for two interesting cases in the Quarter Sessions, all growing out of the simple question of stones or no stones in Iowa.

—An intelligent and wide awake Democrat from a neighboring township informed us the other day that a belief prevails in his section that A. D. Criste, the independent candidate for County Treasurer, is running in the interest of Jacob M. Campbell. Much as we despise the course of Mr. Criste, we do not intend to extenuate nor to set down aught in malice against him, and will not, therefore, assert that what is imputed to him is true. Mr. Criste is not a fool but a man of excellent sense, and hence he must know full well that he has not the most remote chance of being elected, and if his neighbors will express their suspicions as to his purposes in becoming a candidate, he has no one but himself to blame for it. If there is any truth in this report, it behooves Democrats to be on their guard, and to take good care that the scheme be rendered inoperative. The active and working Democrats, in the northern districts especially, should go to the polls early, and make it certain that no Democrat votes a Criste ticket *with Jacob M. Campbell's name upon it.* Campbell will need all the votes he can get, and a good many besides, and if his friends can engineer into the ballot box tickets of the kind we have referred to, they would be fools not to attempt it. Let Democrats, being thus forewarned, be also forearmed.

—Mrs. Ware, otherwise known as Mrs. Cozzens, widow of John Bishop Cozzens Ware, who used to *Ware* his name with the Ware out off, possibly because he didn't like to be classed among hard Ware, and who it will be remembered, was shot and killed in Tyrone about a year ago by a detective who was attempting to arrest him on a charge of dealing in counterfeit coin, has been captured in Philadelphia for indulging in the same style of wickedness—the shoving of counterfeit trade dollars. When taken into custody she was accompanied by a man named Johnston and a woman named Ford, both of whom were roped in at the same time. Mrs. Cozzens' maiden name was Burkholder, and the family from which she sprung resides near Blair Furnace, Blair county, where seven of the members, including the subject of this sketch, were arrested in 1864 for stealing from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On the trial of the case Mrs. Cozzens turned State's evidence and thereby escaped punishment, and it was principally upon her testimony that the other six were found guilty and sentenced to two years each in the penitentiary, ten months of which time, however, they were excused from serving owing to the interposition of executive clemency. Mrs. Cozzens subsequently resided for a considerable time with one of her brothers in the vicinity of Blair Furnace, from whence she recently gravitated to Philadelphia in company with Johnston, and the probabilities now are that both of them will get their just deserts.

THE RIGHT TICKET TO VOTE.—Quoting the language of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, we say to Democrats, and to all other patriotic citizens who want to co-operate in bringing about a better and happier condition of public affairs, and a resulting benefit to the business and social interests of the State and country, that here is the ticket they should put into the ballot-box on Tuesday next:

STATE.

Governor,
Andrew H. Dill.
Lieutenant Governor,
John Fertig.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
J. Simpson Africa.

JUDICIARY.

Judge of the Supreme Court,
Henry P. Ross.

COUNTY.

Congress,
Alexander H. Coffroth.
Assembly,
L. D. Woodruff.
John Fenton.
Register and Recorder,
John G. Lake.
Treasurer,
Andrew Yeagley.
Commissioners,
John Campbell,
George Gurley.
Poor Director,
Jesse Patterson.
Surveyor,
Henry Scanlon.
Auditors,
Philip D. Skelly,
Patrick Dillon.

This makes three tickets, to be voted at one and the same time. Cut and fold them up separately, folding in the names of the candidates on each, leaving only the words STATE, JUDICIARY and COUNTY exposed. This makes your ballot ready for the Inspector. See that all these names are on them.

EXCURSION TO KANSAS.—Persons desiring to go West to inspect Lands, can procure Single or Round Trip Tickets, via "PAN HANDLE ROUTE," at the very lowest rate, every day in the week. In order to secure the advantages of quick time and sure connections, tickets must be purchased over the direct and popular "PAN-HANDLE ROUTE," the shortest and quickest line to Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Kansas.

Following is the time of Daily Express Trains via "Pan Handle Route:"

Leave Pittsburgh	8:12 a. m.	11:47 p. m.
Arrive St. Louis	7:30 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
" Kansas City	10:15 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

Connection is made in Union Depot, Kansas City, for all points in Kansas and Colorado. Two hundred pounds of baggage are checked free for colonists.

If unable to procure tickets by the PAN-HANDLE ROUTE at nearest railroad station, Passengers should call on Agents at Union Depot, or 78 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa., and call for tickets via "PAN-HANDLE ROUTE," by which line Omnibus Transfers are avoided. For time tables, address W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio. [11-1.-4t.]

VOTE FOR THE WOOLLY HEADS.—In the excitement of a political campaign like the present one the sheep law is overlooked.—Yet is a fact that the effectual protection of sheep would enrich the country more than even the greatest reforms promised by the most anxious politician. It is capable of demonstration that, if our farmers could have free sheep (free from dog ravages) they could give us all our woolen goods at about one-half present cost, and feed us with mutton in the same ratio of cost, and at the same time use and improve their poorest fields and make a good profit.

There are figures to show how as dogs increase in a State sheep disappear from the census reports, and, when a good dog law is fairly carried into execution, sheep increase just in proportion to the disappearance of dogs from the reports. We could fill our sheet with such figures, but every farmer knows how it is. Vote for the sheep law.—*Huntingdon Semi-Weekly News.*

AN ASTONISHING FACT.—A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

—The bass horn of the bull-frog has ceased to blow, the stake-driver sings not in the meadows low, the katydid's hurdy-gurdy has ceased its flow, and the fire-fly's lampno more will show the cricket how to tune his banjo. 'Cause why, winter is coming, and sure as you're there, John Lloyd & Co. have goods rich and rare, of the very best kind, for cold winter's wear, which they sell at prices so low that their customers stare and wonder if in the State anywhere a stock can be found with theirs to compare.

Communication.

SUMMIT, Oct. 28, 1878.

EDITOR FREEMAN—I herewith enclose a circular from the self-styled Pennsylvania Soldiers' League. The Republican party must certainly be in the *last ditch* when it has to ransack the different Pension departments in order to get the names of poor crippled soldiers for the purpose of sending them such contemptible circulars, as though we were not able to think and act for ourselves. Gentlemen, it is no use to send out such clap-trap to soldiers in hopes of getting their votes for the bondholders' candidate (J. M. Campbell) for Congress. It is all very fine to tell us what the Republican party has done for us, but Mr. Orr takes very good care not to say anything about what they did against us. Look at the record of 1863 and '64, and see what was done for soldiers. You will find that we were paid with a dollar that was worth about sixty cents, and, besides that, the officers were obliged to pay a revenue tax on their monthly pay, while the bondholders had no taxes to pay on their bonds. The Republican Congress did nothing for the soldier or the country but what was wrung from them. All they want now is a continuance in office, and if they can't secure that by fair means they are determined to do it by fraud, salary grab and all.

If I mistake not it was a Democrat from this district who brought about the Baker investigation which showed there was more fraud committed through the Pension department than through any other bureau at Washington. The Soldiers League of Pennsylvania is nothing but a political machine in the hands of Don Cameron, who would do almost anything to get back to the U. S. Senate; but once there, good bye, soldier, for the next five years!

The Republican party is reeling under a load of corruption and fraud, and as honest men are deserting it they want to dupe soldiers out of their votes in order to prop up its rotten carcass. It is no crime for a soldier to think and act for himself, and we can see as far into the stone as the man who picks the hole in it.

This P. S. L. circular reminds me of the fable of the crow that stole the cheese and the fox who flattered Mr. Crow by making him believe that he was a good singer. The crow undertook to sing, when the cheese fell to the ground, and that being just what the fox was after, he captured the cheese and let Mr. Crow go on with the music. So it is with the Republicans. They are after the soldier's vote, and after they get it we can look out for ourselves.

Soldiers, on the right by file into line, march! We showed our manhood in putting down rebellion. Let us do the same on the 5th of November by voting for honest government.—Vote for Dill and the whole Democratic ticket, and let the bondholders and Cameron & Co. take passage up Salt river. I am, with respect,

AN OLD SOLDIER.

HYMENEAL.

PRICE—LEWIS.—Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this place, on Thursday, Oct. 25, 1878, by Rev. E. V. Brown, Mr. PERSHING PRICE, of Pittsburg, and Miss SARAH LEWIS, daughter of David Lewis, Esq., of this place. No cards.

For the kindness which prompted rather than for the amount of sweetness contained in the offering made to the printer the newly wedded have our thanks and best wishes. The happy young bride is one of the most amiable and most accomplished of Ebensburg's fair daughters, and having bestowed her hand on one who no doubt had already won her heart, we trust she has received a good Price for so precious a jewel.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the fund in the hands of Jos. Criste, Executor of the last will and testament of Rachel Kline, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg on **Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1878, at 2 o'clock, P. M.**, for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment. Those having claims upon said fund are requested to present them, or be debarred from any part of the same.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Auditor.

Nov. 1, 1878.-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TIMBER LAND.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will offer at public sale, at Portage Station, in said county, on

Tuesday, November 26th, 1878,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain TRACT OF LAND situate in Washington township, in said county of Cambria, adjoining land warranted in the name of Richard Smith, Charles Smith, Aaron Sonman, and King & Storm, containing FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-HALF ACRES, unimproved.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale and the balance in one year thereafter, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN WAGNER,
Assignee of E. R. Dunegan.

Nov. 1, 1878.-3t.

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the present residence of E. J. Mills, in Ebensburg borough, on

Friday, November 29th, 1878,

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

No. 1.—All that certain MESSUAGE, being a HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND situate in the West ward of Ebensburg borough, bounded on the north by lot formerly of Rev. R. O. Christy, dec'd, on the east by an alley, on the south by lot of E. J. Humphreys, and on the west by Julian street—said lot fronting 50 feet on Julian street and extending back 120 feet, having thereon erected a two story Frame House, a Frame Stable and necessary Outbuildings, with a good garden attached.

No. 2.—All that certain Piece or Parcel of land situate in the West ward of said borough of Ebensburg, bounded on the north by Lloyd street, on the east by West street, on the south by land of Robert Evans, and on the west by lot of Thos. Davis, Jackson.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale or sales, and the remainder in two equal annual payments to be secured by the judgment bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers.

W. H. SECHLER,
Assignee of E. J. Mills.

Ebensburg, Nov. 1, 1878.-3t.

A GOLD MEDAL

has been awarded at the Paris Exposition of 1878 to

J. & P. Coats,

for their best Six-Cord Spool Cotton, confirming the estimate placed upon their goods at all the World's Expositions, from that at London, 1862, to the Centennial Exposition of 1876 where they took a diploma for "SUPERIOR STRENGTH AND EXCELLENT QUALITY."

The Second Prize of a Silver Medal was taken by the Willimantic Linen Company, which claims to be the special champion of American industry, and which has extensively advertised a Grand Prize at Paris.

NO GRAND PRIZES were awarded for Spool Cotton at PARIS.

Messrs. J. & P. Coats have established in Pawtucket, R. I., the largest Spool Cotton Mill in the United States. Every process of manufacture, from the raw cotton to the finished spool, is conducted there. Their American-made Spool Cotton took the award at the Centennial, and while they had never claimed special merit for their American made Spool Cotton over that manufactured in their Scotch Mills, they have the satisfaction of announcing that they have so identified themselves with this country, that

AMERICA, as represented by J. & P. COATS, is still AHEAD IN Spool Cotton.

BATES & COATS,
Sole Agents in Philadelphia for
J. & P. COATS.

Nov. 1, 1878.-4t.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the account of SARAH BOYLE, Executrix of DANIEL BOYLE, deceased, who was one of the Executors of JAMES J. M'GOUGH, dec'd: On the 8th October, 1878, the Court appointed JOSEPH MCDONALD Auditor, to hear and decide on exceptions filed to said report, and make distribution.

By the Court.

In pursuance of the above appointment, the Auditor will sit at the Court House in Ebensburg, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20th, 1878, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where parties interested may attend if they think proper.

JOSEPH MCDONALD, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Oct. 18, 18.8, 3t.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Read: "I cured my son of Scrofula."—J. E. Reeder, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Shaffner, Leechburg, Pa. Price $1. E. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

JOHN MURPHY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

TUNNEL HILL BOROUGH,

Cambria county Pa. Night calls can be made at the residence of Jas. P. Murray. [5-22.-1t. ¶¶.]

Communication.

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The Republican party is reeling under a load of corruption and fraud, and as honest men are deserting it they want to dupe soldiers out of their votes in order to prop up its rotten carcass. It is no crime for a soldier to think and act for himself, and we can see as far into the stone as the man who picks the hole in it.

This P. S. L. circular reminds me of the fable of the crow that stole the cheese and the fox who flattered Mr. Crow by making him believe that he was a good singer. The crow undertook to sing, when the cheese fell to the ground, and that being just what the fox was after, he captured the cheese and let Mr. Crow go on with the music. So it is with the Republicans. They are after the soldier's vote, and after they get it we can look out for ourselves.

Soldiers, on the right by file into line, march! We showed our manhood in putting down rebellion. Let us do the same on the 5th of November by voting for honest government.—Vote for Dill and the whole Democratic ticket, and let the bondholders and Cameron & Co. take passage up Salt river. I am, with respect,

AN OLD SOLDIER.

HYMENEAL.

PRICE—LEWIS.—Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this place, on Thursday, Oct. 25, 1878, by Rev. E. V. Brown, Mr. PERSHING PRICE, of Pittsburg, and Miss SARAH LEWIS, daughter of David Lewis, Esq., of this place. No cards.

For the kindness which prompted rather than for the amount of sweetness contained in the offering made to the printer the newly wedded have our thanks and best wishes. The happy young bride is one of the most amiable and most accomplished of Ebensburg's fair daughters, and having bestowed her hand on one who no doubt had already won her heart, we trust she has received a good Price for so precious a jewel.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the fund in the hands of Jos. Criste, Executor of the last will and testament of Rachel Kline, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg on **Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1878, at 2 o'clock, P. M.**, for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment. Those having claims upon said fund are requested to present them, or be debarred from any part of the same.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Auditor.

Nov. 1, 1878.-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S

HOW TO PICKLE PORK.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* gives that paper his plan of curing pork as follows:

The first essential is a good, sweet barrel, made from well seasoned white oak staves without any sap in them. If there is any sap in the staves the brine will leak through and the pork will be spoiled with rust. Good salt is another requisite for pickling pork. Salt known in the West as "ground alum," or the salt made at Syracuse, N. Y., is good.

When the hogs are killed and the flesh perfectly cold (not frozen), lay the hog on his side and cut straight down the centre of the back until the knife strikes the bone. Then turn him on his back and cut through the ribs close to the back bone, so as to meet the cut made from the other side. Cut off the head, and your pig will be in halves; cut the leaf lard from the ribs; cut off the shoulder and ham; cut out all the bone next the side; then cut the side in strips about three inches wide, cutting across from back to belly. When you have your sides all cut in this way, take your barrel and cover the bottom three-fourths of an inch deep with salt; then take your pieces of pork and set them on edge, fat side next to the barrel, and bind them around in the barrel, making the circle smaller and smaller, until you have a perfect layer, and as close together as you can well press each piece with your hands; fill all open spaces with salt. Then wet in a square grided stick or maul, pound the pork down until it is smooth on the top. Then cover with salt about five eighths of an inch deep. Then proceed with another layer, as before, and so on, until the barrel is filled to within three or four inches of the top. Then make a heg as strong as can be made, with salt and bran, ground wheat, shape the brine and let it cool. When cold, put it on the meat until the barrel is filled to within two inches of the top. Put a board, cut to fit the inside of the barrel, on top of the pork, and lay upon it a "nigger head" rock weighing about forty pounds. Keep the barrel in a cool place if you have one; if not, keep it almost anywhere out of the sun, and you will have good pickled pork as long as you keep it completely covered with brine. I never fail any pork put up in this way, and I have kept it in cellars, on the first floor, and in the garret.

THE UTHOR, on CAPE FISH, of ALBERTA.—The silkon has been an object of zoological curiosity, and has attracted the attention of every traveler who has visited the coast of B. [illegible] (Columbia and southern Alaska. [illegible] a small silvery fish, averaging about fourteen inches long, and in general appearance resembles a smelt. They are the fattest of all known fishes, and afford a superior oil when tried out. Dried, they serve as torches, and when a light is required, it is only necessary to touch the tail to the fire, when they will burn with a bright light for some time. No description can give an adequate idea of their numbers when ascending the rivers from the sea. The water is literally alive with them, and appears to be boiling. These fisheries have not been utilized except by the natives. The most important of the native fisheries is on the Nasag river, near the southern boundary of Alaska. The spot is named "Fish Lake fishery," and a Catholic mission was situated there. Many tribes come to these fisheries, which begin about the 20th of March. The first fish caught is addressed as a chief, and many apologies are made to him by the Indians for the necessity which compels them to destroy his kindred for the supply of their own wants. A feast is given, with appropriate songs, speeches, and dances, in his honor, and after that the fishing proceeds. The fishes are caught in wicker baskets, and are dried or smoked as much as their oily nature will allow. The fishing lasts a fortnight or three weeks, and supplies many hundred aborigines with food for a considerable period. The silkon is described by Gmelin under the name of *Thaleichthys Pacificus*.—*Scientific American.*

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.—The Great Wall of China was recently measured by Mr. Urthank, an American engineer, engaged on a survey for a Chinese railway. His measurements gave the height eighteen feet and a width at the top of fifteen feet. Every few hundred yards there is a tower twenty four feet square and from twenty to twenty-five feet high. The foundation of the wall is of solid granite. Mr. Urthank brought with him a brick from the wall which is supposed to have been made 200 B. C. In building this immense stone fence to keep out the Tartars, the builders never attempted to avoid mountains or chasms to save expense. For 1,300 miles the wall goes over plains and mountains, and every foot of the foundation is of solid granite, and the rest of the structure solid masonry. In some places the wall is built smooth up against the bank, or canyons, or precipices, where there is a sheer descent of 1,000 feet. Small streams are arched over, but on the larger streams the walls run to the water's edge, and a tower is built on each side. On the top of the wall there are breast-works, or defenses, facing in and out, so the defending forces can pass one tower to another without being exposed to any enemy from either side. To calculate the time of building, or cost of this wall, is beyond human skill. So far as the magnitude of the work is concerned, it surpasses everything in ancient or modern times of which there is any trace. The Pyramids of Egypt are nothing compared to it.

RIPE tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth.

THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE.

HOW A $65 GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CAN BE EARNED IN A DAY.

There is no reason why any family visited by the CAMBRIA FREEMAN should be without a first-class A No. 1 Sewing Machine.

A Cut of a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine.
This engraving represents the Machine with the Box Cover closed.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO.
865 FOR 815.

We have made arrangements whereby we are enabled to offer for the next sixty days a genuine **GROVER & BAKER Improved SEWING MACHINE** to any person who will send us the names of **20 New Subscribers** to our paper for one year, at $2.00 each, or **35 New Subscribers** at $1.75 each, cash in advance. Or, if any old or new subscriber prefers it, we will furnish one of the Machines and send the FREEMAN one year for $15.00 cash, beyond which there will be no expense except the freight from New York.

This is the same Machine that is sold through dealers and hired at $65 each. It is furnished complete in every particular, with polished Black Walnut Table and Box Cover, which locks down, and the iron work is elaborately finished in black and gold. It makes the strong and neat **Elastic Stitch**, is almost noiseless, does its work easily, rapidly and with beautiful finish, and readily produces the most elaborate Embroidery. For sewing loose, yielding, or knit goods, it has no equal. It takes the thread direct from the spools, thereby saving the tedious winding of bobbins. It is made of the best material, in the best manner, by skilled mechanics is elegantly finished, and has always held the high and distinguished place ever accorded to true worth and merit.

WE CANNOT PROMISE THE MACHINE AFTER 60 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THIS PAPER.

☞ Every Machine is in perfect running order, and will be carefully boxed and sent direct from New York, either by express or freight (as may be desired) to all persons who comply with the above conditions. Each Machine is mounted on patent casters, for which nearly all other companies charge extra, and form shed FREE, with one dozen needles (assorted sizes), one oil can, one screw driver, one needle-gauge, and a book of full and complete instructions explicit enough for a child to understand. By simply writing a few notes to your friends at a distance, and by spending a day soliciting subscriptions for the FREEMAN, this twenty or thirty five names, with the money, can be secured without any outlay of cash, and with the smallest possible amount of labor.

NO OTHER PAPER IN THE STATE HAS EVER MADE SUCH AN OFFER.

P. S.—Next week we will print a "cut" showing the Machine with the box cover on.

The GREAT FAVOR

—WITH WHICH—

THE PEOPLE HAVE RECEIVED

—OUR EFFORTS TO—

ESTABLISH ON EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES

—THE—

GRAND DEPOT

DRY GOODS & OUTFITTING HOUSE

HAS STIMULATED US TO MAKE

NEW IMPROVEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.

WE INVITE THE PEOPLE OF THIS SECTION TO VISIT US, AND SEE HOW EASY, PLEASANT AND SAFE IT IS TO DO THEIR BUYING AT 13TH & MARKET, PHILA.

John Wanamaker.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

TO BE FOUND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

☞ Don't Forget the Street and Numbers.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN!

—BY—

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT,

278 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Many others claim that they extract painlessly and even fail, but Dr. Quincy A. Scott is always successful, and his own absolutely safe anæsthetic is as harmless as water and can be safely taken by old and young, and people in every condition of health.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

It will pay those who fear pain to visit Dr. Scott, if only to get their teeth out, and those who want artificial teeth can get the finest in the world, equaling his specimens which took the Centennial Medal and Diploma, at the lowest possible prices for first-class work. The doctor is now making a specialty of painless filling, and his new patent "White Gold" filling equals pure gold and costs less than half as much.

HUNT'S REMEDY

The Great Kidney Medicine of the day. HUNT'S REMEDY compound; it has been before the public 25 years and is endorsed by the best classes. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from the ring dreds who have been given up by Physicians to die. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Female Complaints. Read Pamphlet. Refer to Druggists. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urinal Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and contains what never before furnished to the public, and the utmost relief can be placed in it. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the above diseases and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to WM. B. CLARKE, PROVIDENCE, R. I. HUNT'S REMEDY

August 9, 1878-1y.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Worth to their possessor, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS!

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Jaundice, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to BARNES, KOLLER & Co., 19 N. 4th St., Phila. [1-4, 78-1y.]

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-47, 78-tf.]

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

GENERAL ELECTION Proclamation.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN RYAN, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the County of Cambria, on the **5th day of November, A. D. 1878,** (the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at which time State and County officers will be elected, as follows:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Senatorial member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

TWO PERSONS for the office of member of Assembly of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, and Clerk of the Orphans Court of Cambria county.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Commissioner of Cambria county.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Auditor of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor of Cambria county.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE, that the places for holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at Brady's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams to meet at the house of Daniel Dummer, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr, to meet at school house No. 12, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the school house in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at school house No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at school house No 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at school house at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltz, in said ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at school house in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean, to meet at Richland's school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, deceased, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: First Ward, in the Court Room in said ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in the East Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Elder, to meet at the school house in St. Boniface.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin to meet at Dawson's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, as more fully follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 3, in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Senger, Esq., on Market street (said ward); Third Ward, at the house of John Hoag, in Franklin street, (said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of Conrad Tretz, in said ward; Fifth Ward, at the house of August Wehrle, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Pitoni, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Lock up, in said ward; Second Ward, at the lone carriage house, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the Summerhill school house, in Wilmore borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summerville, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor to meet at the school house near Wm. Hendrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tunnelhill, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the District composed of the borough of Westwale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Wilmore, to meet at the house of John Rose, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First District, at the public house of Jacob Keim, in said town, ship; Second District, at Sheetz's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to Article VIIth of the new Constitution, certain sections of which read as follows:

SEC. 1. E[illegible] male citizen twenty one years of age, possessing [illegible] the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall be a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every person offering to vote shall deposit in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 12. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace; and while they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local office, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 6. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 24, 1850, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 5, and each and every of said appointed one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

AN ACT FOR THE TAXATION OF DOGS AND PROTECTION OF SHEEP.

At the request of the County Commissioners, and for the information of voters, I append the following Act of Assembly relative to the taxation of dogs and the protection of sheep, approved the 12th day of June, 1878:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be assessed, levied and collected, annually, with other county taxes, by the several townships and boroughs of this commonwealth, from the owners and keepers of dogs, the following mentioned taxes, viz: For each male dog, the sum of Three Dollars, and for every female dog the sum of one dollar to be paid to the treasurer of the county where collected, to be kept by him separate and in such manner that he can known how much has been collected from each township and borough, and how much paid out for losses or damages in each, at any time, to be a fund to pay when persons making loss or damage to sheep by a dog or dogs, and the necessary costs in establishing their claim therefor, as hereinafter provided, may be paid.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of levying and collecting such taxes, the assessors in each township and borough shall, annually, at the time of assessing other taxable property, ascertain and return to the county commissioners of their county a true statement of all the dogs in their townships and boroughs, respectively, and the names of the persons owning or keeping such dogs, and how many of each sex is kept or owned by each person; and such commissioners in each county shall, annually, levy and cause to be collected the taxes hereinbefore imposed, with, and in the same manner, and for the same compensation, that other county taxes are collected.

SEC. 3. That whenever any person shall sustain any loss or damage to sheep by a dog or dogs, in any township or borough, such person, or his agent or attorney, may complain to any justice of the peace of such township or borough, in writing, to be signed by the person making such complaint, stating therein when, by whose dog or dogs, and as nearly as may be to whom such damage was done, and to whose dog or dogs it is known; whereupon the justice of the peace to whom such complaint shall be made, shall cause a notice to be served on the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs doing the damage, if known, that a complaint has been made to him of such loss or damage; and if the owner or keeper of such dog or dogs does not appear, as soon as practicable, and pay for such loss or damage, then such justice shall appoint three competent disinterested persons, not related to the claimant or other person interested therein, to appraise the loss or damage sustained by the claimant; and such appraisers, after being sworn or affirmed by such justice of the peace, or some other competent person, to perform the duties of their appointment without partiality and according to the best of their judgment and ability, shall, as soon as practicable, examine the premises where the damage is claimed to have been done, and the sheep injured or killed, if practicable, and they are required to do so, and shall be examined, on oath or affirmation to be administered by one of them, any witness called before them by a subpœna from such justice or otherwise, and after making diligent inquiry in relation to such claim, shall determine and report to such justice in writing and the amount thereof, and who was the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs, if known, by whom such damage has been done, and which report shall be signed by a majority of such appraisers, and delivered to the justice by whom they were appointed.

SEC. 4. That upon receiving such report, the said justice shall immediately make a certificate thereon or thereto, signed and sealed by him, that such appraisers were duly appointed and sworn by him, and that they made such report; and if by such report it appears that any damages have been sustained by the complainant, the said justice shall deliver such report and all papers relating to the case, to such claimant or his agent or attorney, upon payment of the costs up to that time, hereinafter provided, for having the same executed; and he would to be delivered to the commissioners of the county where such damages have been sustained, to be filed in their office.

SEC. 5. That upon the commissioner of the county receiving such report, and it shall appear thereby that a certain amount of damage or loss has been sustained by the claimant to him or her, they shall immediately draw their order on the treasurer of such county in favor of the claimant for the amount of loss or damage such claimant has sustained according to such report, with all necessary and proper costs and charges accrued, to be paid out of the fund raised or to be raised by taxes on dogs as by such report aforesaid, to be paid out of the same in preference to any other claim upon said fund: Provided, That if it shall appear by such report otherwise, that a responsible person was the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs by which the damage complained of was done, and there is a reasonable probability such damages and costs can be collected from such owner or keeper, then such commissioners shall immediately proceed, in the manner provided by law for the collection of debts and costs of like amount, to collect such damages and costs by suit or suits from the owner or owners or keeper or keepers of such dog or dogs, and place the proceeds thereof, less costs, in the proper sheep fund of the county: Provided, Always and all times, it shall be the duty of the owner of any sheep killing dog or dogs, or any person owning sheep, to kill any and all dogs guilty of killing sheep within this commonwealth.

SEC. 6. That all dogs in this commonwealth shall hereafter be personal property and subjects of larceny, and the owner or keeper of any dog shall be liable to the county commissioners for all loss or damage to sheep by such dog, with all the necessary costs incurred in recovering and collecting such damages, including an attorney's fee of five dollars, if finally of ten dollars if tried in a court of common pleas; but at any time after notice of a claim for damages under the provisions of this act, the owner or keeper of any dog may tender to such claimant a sum of money equal to the loss sustained, or may offer before a justice of the peace, with notice to the claimant, his agent or attorney, as aforesaid, a judgment in an action of trespass for the amount of such loss or damage, and all costs up to the time of such offer, which offer, for a fee of twenty cents, shall be entered on the docket of such justice; and in case the claimant in such case, or commissioners, as the case may be, shall not accept of such tender or offer of judgment, and afterwards on the final determination of such case shall not recover a greater amount than the sum so tendered or for which a judgment has been offered, as aforesaid, besides the interest and cost since such tender or offer, as the case may be, such claimant or commissioners shall not receive any costs accruing after such tender or offer, but shall pay to the defendant or defendants the costs such defendant or defendants have incurred since such offer or tender, including an attorney fee as hereinbefore provided in case of a recovery by claimants, which costs may be deducted from the amount of any judgment recovered in such case by the claimants or commissioners, and if such judgment is not sufficient such costs may be collected by an action of debt in any court having jurisdiction of such amount as in other cases of debt.

SEC. 7. That justices of the peace for the special services under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to one dollar for each case, and the appraisers each one dollar per day for the time necessarily spent by them in investigating such claim, to be paid by the claimant, in such case.

SEC. 8. That at the end of each year the commissioners of each county shall certify to the treasurer of the county the several claims and amounts thereof, filed in their office under the provisions of this act, remaining unpaid; and if any such treasurer shall have in his hands of moneys collected for the payment thereof, more than two hundred dollars above the amount of such claims, he shall immediately apportion and distribute the excess to the several school districts of such county, in proportion to the amount of such balance or excess raised by said taxes on dogs in each or in the several townships or boroughs forming such districts, respectively, and shall notify the school treasurer of such district how much it is entitled to of such moneys, and shall pay the same to such school treasurers, on their receipts and orders for the same, for the support of the common schools of such districts.

SEC. 9. That this act shall not repeal or affect the provisions of any special law in relation to the same subject in any county of this commonwealth.

SEC. 10. That the sheriff of each county, on the request of the county commissioners, shall cause this act to be published therein, with and in the same manner as notices of the next general election shall be published; and for the purpose of deciding whether or not the provisions of this act are desired in the several counties, the qualified electors therein may vote at such election, by ballots written or printed on the outside "Sheep Law," and on the inside "For the Sheep Law" or "Against the Sheep Law;" and it shall be the duty wherein it shall appear by a proper count of such ballots that a majority are "For the Sheep Law," this act shall immediately take effect, but in no other county until a majority of the qualified electors thereof, after like advertisement in like manner, have determined that they desire this act to take effect therein: *Provided*, That there shall be no advertisement or election for such purpose oftener than once in two years.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1869.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough, or special elections, authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled outside "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled outside "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled outside "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled outside "Borough"—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and third year.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1878.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of Correspondents.

Nov. 20 1873-tf. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

One Door West of Huntley's Hardware Store,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

LEATHER —AND— RUBBER BELTING

RUBBER HOSE; RUBBER PLUMBAGO, ASBESTOS, ITALIAN AND HEMP PACKING; LACE LEATHER, ENGINE OILS,

And Mill Supplies Generally.

WAREHOUSE and OFFICE,

No. 108 Water Street, Pittsburgh,

THORP & CO.

March 22, 1878.-1y.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown,

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB-STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 24, 1878.-1f. JOHN PARKE.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1877 -1y.*

Essential Oils.

WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.,

of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commis. sion, storage, etc., by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

Importers and Exporters, 88 William St., N. Y.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on County street, three doors from High street. [1-47, 78-1y.]

The Floor of the

Here is an end of all
hidden ocean depths. We
no longer shoot perch
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A REPORT IN THE AR
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YEAST THAT WILL STAY
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ful of hops half as bi
of soft water; strain and
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one tablespoonful salt,
of white sugar, and one
small saucerful of flour;
together and set in a warm
it set three days, stirring
The third day boil one
pounds of potatoes, mash
the mixture and let stand
day, when it is ready for
stir well before using. The
will make four common
—*Correspondent Pacific*

PARTRIDGES AND COR
how useful the beautiful
partridge is, it is stated
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corn just sprouting, and
engaged at something
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plant, one of them was
"crop" examined, which
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striped bugs, and over one
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birds, and that they have
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seen in his barnyard with
when they are fed. As
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while in many other places
the chinch-bug and other
destroyed half the crop